THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. VI---NO. 15. RALEIGH, N. C., MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1877. $1.00 PER ANNUM.

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Iron Frame, is noted for its superior lightness of draft, cleanness and quickness of picking and length of lint, surpassing all other gins in these particulars, while its price is much less.

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Notice.

NORTH CAROLINA RAILROAD COMPANY,
SECRETARY AND TREASURER'S OFFICE,
COMPANY SHOPS N. C., May 31, 1877.

The twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Stockholders of the North Carolina Railroad Company, will be held in Salisbury, N. C., on the second Thursday of July, 1877, and the transfer books of stock of said company will be closed from this date until after the meeting.

J. A. McCAULEY, Secretary.

je2w1july 12

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Vegetine Reliable Evidence.

Vegetine

MR. H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I will most cheerfully add my testimony to the great number you have already received in favor of your great and good medicine. Vegetine does do more than enough—can be said in its praise. FOR I was troubled over thirty years with that dreadful disease, Catarrh, and had such bad coughing spells that I could scarcely breathe at times. I never could get any more, until VEGETINE had cured me; and I do feel to thank God all the time that there is so good a medicine as Vegetine, and I advise it as one of the best medicines for coughs and weak, sinking feelings at the stomach, and advise everybody to use the VEGETINE, for I assure you, and it is one of the best medicine that ever was.

MRS. L. CORE,
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My daughter has received great benefit from the use of VEGETINE. Her declining health was a source of great anxiety to all her friends. A few bottles of VEGETINE restored her health, strength and appetite.

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CHARLESTOWN, Mar. 19, 1869.

H. R. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—This is to certify that I have used your "Blood Preparation" in my family for several years, and think that, for Scrofula or Cankerous Humors or Rheumatic affections, it cannot be excelled; and as a blood purifier or spring medicine, it is the best thing I have ever used, and I have used almost everything. I can cheerfully recommend it to any one in need of such a medicine.

Yours respectfully,
MRS. A. A. DINSMORE.
No. 19 Russell street.

RECOMMEND IT

Heartily.

SOUTH BOSTON, Feb. 7, 1870.

MR. STEVENS:

Dear Sir—I have taken several bottles of your VEGETINE, and am convinced it is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaint and general debility of the system. I can heartily recommend it to all suffering from the above complaints. Yours respectfully,
MRS. MUNROE PARKER,
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THE WEEKLY NEWS

MONDAY.....JUNE 11, 1877

DANVILLE, VA.

General Association of the Virginia Baptists ---- Rev. Drs. Jeter, Murry and Tupper --Splendid Results of State Mission Work---Rev. J. R. Harrison, the Wonderful Evangelist---Removal of the Greenville Theological Seminary to Louisville, Kentucky --Baptist Historical Society.

To the Editor of the News:

Danville is a thriving place—it has doubled its population and probably increased its trade fourfold since the war. They claim 10,000 souls within the corporate limits and the number and style of business houses and private residences indicate taste, energy and enterprise. We have the advantage of the good people of Danville, in the plan of our city and the level plain upon which it is located tne number of our shade trees, the width of our streets, the number and style of our church buildings, and also in the number of female seminaris; but they possess a great advantage in the beautiful river which flows at its feet and which supplies every part of it with good water. Many private yards are ornamented with playing fountains and the reservoir which supplies the city, is so elevated that a simple hose applied to a pipe anywhere will throw water over the tallest house in town.

The General Association of the Baptists of Virginia met in the city Wednesday night, May 31st. and organized by electing Judge Claggett Jones as moderator, and Generals Field and Beale and Dr. Chiles as vice-presidents, all laymen. The introductory sermon was delivered on Thursday at 11 a. m., in the opera house, where the meetings were held, by the venerable Nestor of American Baptists, Dr. J. B. Jeter of the *Religious Herald*, Richmond, Va. His subject was "The duty of contending for the faith delivered to the saints and the spirit with which this should be done;" and if I am not mistaken, there was not a man present, whether Baptist or otherwise, who was not ready to say at its conclusion that he had never heard a larger measure of wisdom condensed in one hour's talk. The same distinguished divine read an elaborate essay before the Historical Society on the "Early Baptists of Virginia," which was full of capital humor, and healthy counsels. Dr. Jeter will be seventy-five next month, but in all his long and preeminently useful life he never made a deeper impression on the public than during this meeting. His age, his talents, his piety, and his extraordinary wisdom probably make him the most influential Baptist minister in the United States. Dr. J. L. M. Curry was not present on account of illness, but much was said about a sermon he delivered in Richmond, the Sunday night before on temperance from the text "No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God." So it seems the cause of temperance is awakening interest in other places as well as in Raleigh. Dr. H. A. Tupper represented the cause of foreign missions in a speech of great beauty and power, and we were glad to be assured that he will preach in our city next Sabbath as well as at Wake Forest commencement the week following.

The board of education reported 33 young men pursuing their studies for the ministry at Richmond College, which college I may remark by the way, now has an endowment of considerably over $200,000. But the special interest of the whole session seemed to cluster about the State mission work. The secretary of this board is H. K. Ellyson, one of the proprietors of the Richmond *Dispatch*. This gentleman was once a little newsboy in Richmond. He has lived to be the high sheriff of the city, a man of large wealth, a very important factor in the political revolution which has been wrought in the State, and what is better than all, the most useful christian layman, if I may not say the most useful man, whether lay or clerical, among the Baptists of Virginia. He has the management of the State mission work, and works for nothing with a wisdom, energy and success that is remarkable indeed. His report showed that during the past year 42 missionaries had been in the field at an expense of $9,213.79 and that 2,921 persons had professed faith in Christ under the labors of these good men, nearly 3,000 souls brought into the churches in one year, and this great work was independent of what was done by the regular pastors of the State. Perhaps the most wonderful thing brought out at this meeting was the success which has attended the preaching of a plain country pastor, by the name of J. R. Harrison. He lives in Roanoke county, Virginia. A few years ago, there were no Baptists in this county. Now there are 900 white members of Baptist churches, and they have been brought in mainly by the labors of this man. It was stated in the meeting, not by himself, for though loudly and repeatedly called for, he modestly declined to speak of his own work, that since last September 1,500 persons had publicly professed religion under his ministry. I talked with him freely, and learned that he has no machinery about his manner of conducting meetings, but he relies simply on the power of the Gospel made effective by the Spirit of God. In the village of Blacksburg, where he lately conducted a meeting, 418 persons professed faith in Christ. This man is more successful in winning souls to Christ than any evangelist I have ever known; all things considered, he excels Earl, or Nettleton, or Roper, or even Moody. He has promised to hold a meeting in Raleigh next spring, D. V.

A debt of $6,000 on the board was reported as reduced to $1,000.

Dr. McIntosh, of Alabama, was there, and made an appeal for the establishment of a mission school among the Muscogee Indians in the far southwest.

Dr. J. P. Boyce stated that Kentucky had given her $300,000, and that the Southern Baptist Theological Seminary would be removed next fall from Greenville, S. C., to Louisville, Ky. The other States South are to raise $200,000, of which Virginia's part will be $40,000.

On Friday night, the Baptist Historical Society of Virginia held an interesting meeting, and was favored with an excellent speech from Rev. Theo. Whitfield, of Charlotte, N. C.

The Baptists are very strong in the Virginias, numbering, as was stated at this meeting, 200,000 communicants, and they are especially favored in an intellectual and highly cultivated ministry. Indeed, I doubt if there is a State in the Union which has, in any denomination, a ministry the equal of the body I saw in Danville.

The Association was held within about four miles of the North Carolina line, and I noticed among the ministers Rev. C. T. Bailey, of the *Biblical Recorder*, Prof. C. E. Taylor, of Wake Forest College, Rev. Elias Dodson, Rev Mr. Fontaine, Sr., Rev. F. H. Jones, of Caswell, with James Poteat, J. M. Lindsay, and other laymen from this State.

I was the guest of Mr. J. M. Johnston, of the Presbyterian congregation, and if any delegate to that body was more favored in his home than I, he was fortunate indeed.

I am indebted to Dr. Martin, the accomplished pastor of the Presbyterian Church, and his son John, once connected with the school of Messrs. Scott & Atkinson, of this city, but now a rising young lawyer of Danville, for many special attentions, and also to Messrs. Manning and Bouldin, of the *News* and *Times*, for courtesies bestowed.

Danville knows how to entertain strangers, and when next a similar gathering of Baptists is held in this good old town, may I be there, especially if the Rev. J. L. Holmes, the gifted pastor, and his efficient lieutenants, have the ordering of the arrangements.

T. H. PRITCHARD.

A NORTH CAROLINIAN ABROAD.

Dr. Eugene Grissom Makes a Hit at St. Louis.

[St. Louis Times, May 31.]

The second day's proceedings of the Association of Superintendents of Insane Asylums were begun at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

Dr. E. Grissom, of North Carolina, read a lengthy and able paper, entitled "Mechanical Protection for the Violent Insane." The paper seems to have been called out by reason of an attack upon American Institutions, made by John Charles Bucknill, M. D., F. R. S., and a commissioner of lunacy in England. Dr. Bucknill visited America about two years ago, and while here cursorily examined a number of insane institutions, and upon the information thus hastily gained commenced an indiscriminate slaughter in the London Lancet. His attack was particularly violent upon the restraint sometimes exercised in America to prevent patients injuring themselves and others; as for instance the padded room, into which the most violent are sometimes placed during paroxysms to prevent homicide and suicide. Dr. Grissom's paper set forth, from official reports from the various institutions of America and England, that there are fully as many superintendents in England favorable to necessary restraint as there are in America, though under present British laws they seem to be denied in this respect what seems necessary to successful treatment. In proof of the improved system of American institutions, the Doctor's paper set forth the mortality in our home institutions to be only seven per cent., while in England it is 11.36 per cent. annually. With Scotland and Ireland added the mortality must necessarily be greater, as in some of the Irish institutions, under English protection, there is complaint that patients have neither beds nor bedding. The Doctor's paper showed that the mortality of the North Carolina hospital has of late been only four per cent., and that while the institutions of Great Britain have annual reports of suicides and homicides, there has not been a single one in the North Carolina institution in the treatment of 1,200 insane since its foundation.

Dr. Grissom's paper was received with hearty applause and other expressions of delight and approbation. It seems that Dr. Bucknill was very severe in his criticism, and even went beyond the bounds of truth. His paper was arrogant in tone, and very offensive to the association. Dr. Grissom's reply was couched in the most courteous language, and its dignified tone added much to its power. He was surrounded by the members of the association, and compliments showered upon him. Some of the oldest members remarked that they had never heard a paper read that was so unanimously endorsed and so generally complimented.

GENTLEMAN JIM.

Romance from a Mine Disaster in the Lackawanna Valley.

[From the Cincinnati Times.]

In the "Diamond" shaft there was no steadier, harder worker than Jim Gardiner. What he did with his money was long a mystery—he had no wife, no family, no expensive habits, no relatives that any one knew of, and yet no savings bank account. It was learned later that all but the little needed for his daily wants went for charity—found its way quietly, unobtrusively into the huts of women and children whose husbands and fathers had gone down in the crush of falling timbers or come forth black and crisp from the scorching firedamp.

There was something about Gardiner that suggested a former life of a higher grade. He talked little, but that little was in words well chosen, and of choice dialect. His dress was as rough as the roughest, but he carried it as a man who had been used to face the world smilingly. They called him "Gentleman Jim" in the mines, but they all liked him as a man who always played fair and asked no odds.

In the accident of last April, when the roof of a part of the mine fell in, Gardiner was killed. It appeared in the evidence that there were a few seconds, during the crack of timbers, before the roof fairly came down, and in that brief time, in those few beats of the pulse, "Gentleman Jim" caught two boys with his lion-like strength, and tossed them clear out of the fatal chamber into the safe main alley. Then he went down with the roof.

When his body was recovered the next day, they found him with his right hand thrust inside his vest and clasping tight a little pocket-book. There was nothing in it save a card on which was fastened, with a drop of sealing wax on the stem, all that remained of a rosebud and two geranium leaves. Underneath was written in a woman's hand—"Marie—*Toute a toi*—June 4, 1867." Just below was written in a man's hand: "June, 1870—all withered, except the thorn."

Two Maidens Fighting in Church.

[From the Watertown Democrat.]

It was a hand-to-hand engagement between Annie Owens and Sarah Jones, who could not even under the subduing influence of a soul-inspiring sermon, control their passions. The fight occurred on the 20th ult. during divine services in a church in Ixonia. The girls entered the church and unaccountably both occupied the same seat. While the rest of the congregation were attentive listeners to the sermon, Sarah Jones arose from her seat and raised a window near by to get a little fresh air. This did not suit Miss Annie, who was seated by her side, and she instantly got up, leaned over her enemy, and spitefully pulled the window down. This slight indignity led to a few epithets, and the window was again raised and as quickly pulled down. Then Sarah struck Annie with a book over the left eye, and the engagement threatened to be fierce and determined for a time, but a few women stopped it. After the services care was taken not to permit the beligerents to get at it outside. They had the satisfaction, though, of shaking their fists at each other.

Wright Impeached--The Bonded Debt.

COLUMBIA, S. C., June 7.—The House has impeached Associate Justice Wright who, pending trial, is suspended from office.

With regard to the bonded debt, while no direct appropriation is made in the appropriation bill for the payment of interest on the public debt, yet the levy is made and specifically appropriated for that purpose in the supply bill. The result is virtually the same.

REMINISCENCES OF HENRY CLAY.

His Superiority over Webster.

[From the advanced sheets of General T. L. Clingman's book.]

Surprise is often expressed that, while Mr. Webster's speeches as read seemed to be superior to Mr. Clay's, yet Mr. Clay's influence and popularity were vastly greater. In order that young men, especially, may understand this, it will perhaps not be out of place for me to refer to certain of Mr. Clay's peculiarities. I may in so doing be subjected to the criticism of certain persons. Though Mr. Clay was impulsive at times and occasionably irascible, and in fact, as Mr. Mangum, his most intimate and devoted friend, said, "On some occasions he is the worst-mannered man in America;" yet he never bore malice. His patriotism or public spirit would not only induce him, when necessary, to control mere personal antipathies, and he was disposed to like every one whom he regarded as sincere and honest.

Again, being very ambitious of success in what he desired to accomplish, he, with consummate tact, not only made friends, but sought to retain them. Therefore, both from public and also from personal motives, he used his great powers to secure and retain as large a body of followers as possible. He would not allow trivial circumstances to induce him to give up his ascendancy over those whom he liked, or thought he could make useful, provided he regarded them as true men.

In illustration of these characteristics of his, I will refer to several incidents, trivial in themselves, but which serve to illustrate the character and qualities of one who was pronounced by Mr. Adams "the greatest parliamentary man in the world," on the occasion when he described the interview of the Democratic Senators with President Tyler. In fact, he probably made more personal friends than any man who ever lived.

On my calling to see Mr. Clay on his arrival at the beginning of the session, immediately after shaking hands with me, he said, "What business have you writing letters to Foote?" This was said not because he entertained any personal objections to Senator Foote, but merely because he regarded him as an extreme Democrat, leaning toward disunion. It was singular and somewhat amusing to find that in the course of a few months, Mr. Clay and Mr. Foote became very intimate and worked most harmoniously together to carry through the so-called compromise measure of that session.

In December, soon after the day on which Mr. Toombs made his "discord speech," President Taylor's first formal dinner party was given. It happened that Mr. Clay and I were both among the guests invited, and on our meeting in the parlor he said, "Clingman, what did you mean by clapping Toombs' speech to-day?" The speech had created great excitement and had been applauded by many, and I had then observed that Mr. Clay was in the hall of the House. I replied, with affected levity, that the speech was so splendid that I did not see how any one could help applauding it. After dinner, while we were putting on overcoats in the dressing room, he looked at me earnestly, and with an expression in which regret seemed to predominate over displeasure, he said: "Clingman, I don't like your clapping Toombs."

Though subsequently during the session he knew I was actively opposing the measure he was pressing, instead of showing anger or becoming repellant in his manner, if I omitted for many days at a time to visit him, on a casual meeting he would say, "Why have you not been to see me? I expect you have been in mischief; come and report to me." On a certain evening when, after he had been urgent in speaking of his measures, on my expressing strongly my objections, he seemed to become violently angry, and with his right hand seized me by the back of the neck with a grasp of some violence and said, "we shall have to hang such men as you are." On my turning towards him with some effort and saying "you have been called a dictator, but you now have a stubborn subject," his manner instantly changed; letting my neck go, he said: "Well, we won't quarrel about it, let us go in to tea," and running his arm inside of mine, we walked in to the supper room.

This incident will remind some persons of an occurrence which has heretofore been made public, that happened between him and General Scott. At the Harrisburg Convention, by the efforts of General Scott's friends in part at least, Mr. Clay had been superceded and Harrison nominated. Mr. Clay regarded General Scott as to some extent responsible for this. On entering a room one evening where General Scott and some parties were seated at a table playing whist, Mr. Clay grasped Scott's shoulder with such violence that the General exclaimed, "Mr. Clay you are hurting my wounded shoulder." "Ah," said Mr. Clay, "I always believed, Scott, that there was a bad place in you." Scott instantly sprang up, but the interference of friends present, at once reconciled them.

Mr. Clay was so fine an actor when he chose to be one, that it was sometimes not easy to decide whether he was in earnest, or merely playing for amusement. The following story was told me by one who said he was present on the occasion. After the first bank bill had been passed, and while there was suspense and anxiety felt as to whether President Tyler would sign it or not, there was a social gathering of many prominent Whigs, to which the President had been invited. He did not arrive until the guests generally had assembled. On seeing him enter, Mr. Clay met him in the middle of the room, and as he confronted him, said in a tone loud enough to be heard by all present: "Mr. President, show us your hand; what are you for?" Mr. Tyler seemed disconcerted and embarrassed by such a sudden assault, and appeared at a loss as to his reply. Mr. Clay after enjoying his confusion for a few moments, suddenly turned to the left, and waving his hand towards the sideboard said, "will you take wine or brandy?"

No one could be more graceful and urbane in manner than Mr. Clay usually was, nor was any one more ready to correct a wrong, if such had occurred. His general manner was that of a man perfectly brave who had nothing to conceal. His knowledge of character was not only remarkable, but he had a most wonderful intuitive perception of the then state of mind of the person he met, and hence he at once knew how to address him so as to made the most agreeable impression.

The Japanese Prince, Kita Schiwakiwano Miga, a near relative of the Mikado, was lately married, in a German city, to the Baroness de Tressau, a young widow. The Prince had been sent to Germany to pursue military studies. On asking permission of the Mikado to marry, great surprise was expressed at court at the idea of a member of the royal family being wedded to a Christian. Orders were sent for his immediate return, but he preferred an immediate wedding. He then wrote that he was married, and is now awaiting a reply. If the Mikado should refuse to sanction the union, the Prince will make Germany his home.

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION

What Leading Democrats Think of Hayes -- Praise the Right and Condemn the Wrong.

THE NEWS ENDORSED.

To the Editor of the News:

NEWBERN, N. C., May 31, 1877.

In the NEWS of the 23d inst., I find an article which I read with a great deal of pleasure. It is headed "Bourbonism." This is the first instance of enlightened journalism that I have noted in a North Carolina paper for two months, and it is refreshing to note it.

From the very hour the electoral commission decided in favor of Hayes, I have felt that our press here should give the President an independent support in such measures as recommended themselves to our judgment, condemn him where he went to the contrary, insist upon the maintenance of the Democratic organization, the integrity of which party could not be affected by anything Mr. Hayes might do or attempt to do in behalf of the Republican organization, and leave the question of his title to the office to the judgment of history. In a word, the policy should have been gauged and kept in harmony with the sentiments of the article above alluded to. I trust the NEWS will continue to vigorously press the policy therein indicated.

The interests of the State and the good name of North Carolina journalism demand such an organ of the people as the NEWS has always shown itself to be, at the capitol of the State.

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To the Editor of the News:

NEAR OXFORD, N. C., June 4, '77.

It seems to me that many of our party papers are floundering about and striking at random. The great object now should be to keep the Democratic party solid. There was one or two editorials in the NEWS lately—"Bourbonism" and "Sustain the President,"—and others which have struck the right note in my estimation. Look at this "country" view, will you, and see if I am right. Although I believe Hayes was elected and counted in by fraud, yet I can well see how a Northern man can honestly think otherwise. Hayes might honestly reason this way: "I was put up by my party on a very fair platform. I foreshadowed my inaugural in my letter of acceptance. I had nothing to do with the campaign or election. I know there were frauds and corruptions in Louisiana, &c., but this was the case on both sides, and whilst the Republicans had the best right to the negro upon the score of gratitude for freedom, and wanted to use him to get office, yet the Southerner had the greatest interest to capture him. The Southerner felt desperate and degraded, and determined to take the yoke off through fraud, force or what not, so it amounted certainly to a grave doubt as to who honestly carried Louisiana, Florida and Mississippi. The matter was relegated to Congress for decision. They delegated their powers to a commission, the highest the country could possibly afford. The country seemed to be satisfied with this arrangement, and I had nothing to do with the whole matter until I was telegraphed that it had been decided that I was President, and must come to Washington to be inaugurated." Thus Mr. Hayes might well reason. I can't see how Mr. Hayes and Packard were necessarily in the same boat. The President did nothing inconsistent with his own title in removing the troops. He had nothing to do with Packard's election. He was President of the United States. To remove these men was nothing but plain duty. They were there under a forced or violated construction of the Constitution. Hayes has carried out so far every measure we could expect, and as long as he continues to do well and act right it will be simply impossible to make the rank and file believe that he is a bad man, and deserves to be placarded as a "fraud."

The more he is denounced and abused, the more sympathy will be enlisted for him, (as long as he continues to do right), and the more popular and formidable his administration will grow. Let the NEWS tell the people that Hayes is honest; that they must honor and hold him up in all his good works; that they can do this and never disavow or slacken their allegiance to the Democratic party.

I cannot conceive how a greater injury could be worked to a republic than by continually telling the people that they are submitting to a fraudulent, dishonest man as a ruler. Tell them rather that he is honest and that his acceptance of the office saved the country from bloodshed. The dishonest, desperate revolutionists of the Radical party saw the weak place in our constitution, and they took advantage of it to save themselves from defeat and ruin. We should feel thankful that they made such a mistake in seeking to get a supple, corrupt man to carry out their wicked measures. The Democratic party has more to make it live than ever—to mend up the weakened places in our constitution and battle against Cæsarism and centralism. *Hayes by doing right has made a breach in his own party, and if we denounce him in the face of this course it will make one in ours.* Let the trouble all be laid to the gap in the constitution, the desperate High Commission and the Radical partizan Supreme Court. Through these and Morton and Cameron and Blaine, and such characters, we can make Radicalism odious as it should be but we can't hope to do so by unjustly assailing Mr. Hayes who came into office upon the declaration of the Democratic House of Representatives that he was elected and who, since he has been in office, has done all, if not more, than we expected from Tilden, except giving the Federal offices to Democrats. Of course hungry politicians deem that the highest of crimes, but if the President acts right in all other things the people are disposed to overlook or pardon that shortcoming.

DEMOCRAT.

[The writer of the above is a gallant Confederate soldier who bears on his body evidence of his devotion to the honor of his State. There is no better Democrat in North Carolina and when men such as he speaks forth, as he *has* spoken "words of soberness and truth" they are well entitled to be heard and well words consered.—ED. NEWS.]

An account of the great tidal wave a Hilo, Sandwich Islands, on the 10th of May, describes its progress as rapidly destructive; within an hour after its first appearance it was 12 feet 3 inches above ordinary low-water mark, and it carried off a great deal of lumber and all the stone wall of the wharf. At Waiakea the damage was frightful, many buildings, warehouses and dwelling-houses being reduced to ruins. Far inland five lives were lost, and many were much bruised and injured. At Hilo, from lowest ebb to flood, the time was only four minutes, the tide rising 14 perpendicular feet in that time. Within an hour, in the afternoon, the sea rose and fell three times. The wave at Waiaka must have had a perpendicular height of 16 feet to have carried the bridge and wharf so far. A hospital on Cocoanut Island was washed away.

Prohibition carried in Trenton, Jones county, at an election held last Monday.

STATE NEWS.

Hillsboro Presbyterian church has a new organ.

There were twenty-one lawyers at Stokes court.

Mr. C. H. Overman has resigned as depot agent at Reidsville.

Walter Whitaker, of Durham, had his arm broken while playing base ball.

Hall M. Caldwell has been elected captain of the Cabarrus Black Boys.

A house occupied by a Mrs. Kershaw, Wilmington, was destroyed by fire last Saturday.

John D. Love, Esq., one of the oldest and most respected citizens of Wilmington, is dead.

The Concord *Sun*—Wade Harris, brick—has entered its fifth volume. Excellent paper. Good luck!

Two negroes employed at the or Knob copper mine, Ashe county, quarreled and fought and one killed the other.

Dr. Thos. C. Caldwell, an old physician of Mecklenburg county, suicided a few days ago. Morbid on the subject of religion.

There were two burials in the Graham graveyard last week, a circumstance that the *Gleaner* says has not occurred before in years.

The *Courier* says Mr. T. W. Davis, of Franklin county, shot a chub last week that weighed 7½ lbs, and measured 22½ inches.

The Western Union Telegraph Company proposes to put up its lines from Henry's to Asheville, if the people will furnish the poles. The proposition has been accepted.

A fire occurred at Windsor, on Saturday night, burning five dwellings belonging to Mr. F. W. Bell, and several adjoining buildings. Mr. Bell's loss is $10,000. No insurance. The other buildings were partly insured.

The still house of Mr. Forsythe, of Orange county, was entered some nights ago and robbed of 15 or 20 gallons of whiskey, which was subsequently recovered, though the thieves escaped. So says the Hillsboro *Recorder*.

Newbern *Nut Shell*: At a meeting, held Tuesday night, of the Grand Chapter of North Carolina, now in session in this city, Winston, Forsythe county, was selected as the place for holding the next annual convocation, which will take place on the fourth Tuesday in May.

The Asheville *Pioneer* has received information that an old man named Calhoun was killed in Swain county on the 23rd ult., by Phillip Jenkins, a farmer. No cause has been assigned for the deed. Calhoun was a merchant at Rocky Point, on Tennessee River, in the county named.

Hillsboro *Recorder*: Mr. A. Mangum, of Flat River, informs us that on Friday night week the house of Dr. Edward Speed was forcibly entered through the window of the front room, and a trunk containing $68 in currency and valuable wearing apparel, was carried off. Next day the trunk was found half a mile distant from the house, the money gone, but the clothing untouched.

Dr. W. C. Staples, one of the editors of the *News* of this place, was badly hurt the other day by a runaway horse. He was coming from Caswell with his wife and a little child in the buggy, when, about two miles from here, the shaft came down and the horse took fright and ran. Dr. Staples was thrown out and badly injured. He remained unconscious nearly a day.—*Reidsville Times*.

Goldsboro *Messenger*: In the fair lexicon of perennial youth, 'endeavor' is the grandest word inscribed. But when that boy up on Market street endeavored to kill a pigeon with a stretch gun and the shot, instead of going forward, flew back and hit him in the eye and made him see some stars, he thought there was some mistake about it. He said he could stand on one foot and find words right here in Goldsboro grander than that.

E. B. Drake, Esq., editor of the Statesville *American*, is spoken of as United States Marshal for the Western District. He is an honest man, would make a faithful officer, and would give more decency to the revenue service in the west than it has ever hitherto enjoyed. The Salisbury *Examiner* says of him: "We know of no Republican who would give more general satisfaction than Mr. Drake, and in whose integrity the people have more confidence."

Wilmington *Star*: A correspondent at Little Sugar Loaf, Bladen county, informs us of a somewhat remarkable feat performed by a colored individual at that place recently. He was standing on a raft, when he saw a large sturgeon swimming by, upon which, being a quick and muscular darkey, he reached out his hand, nabbed the sturgeon by the tail and drew him upon the raft. The fish was afterwards weighed and turned the scales (not his own) at 365 pounds.

A romantic story is being told about a Scotch doctor. There, until lately, lived a Miss MacPherson Grant, one of the wealthiest heiresses in Scotland. Originally only the daughter of a Scotch country doctor, she became by a train of events sole heiress to her uncle, an Indian nabob, who had made a large fortune in India last century. She formed a great friendship for another lady, and the two agreed that they would live together the rest of their lives and never marry; and Miss Grant named her friend as heiress. The compact was observed for many years; but Cupid proved stronger than plans, and the companion gave herself to the tempter, man, and married. From that time Miss Grant refused to speak to her, and though they had lived together in the same house, and slept in the same bed for many years, Miss Grant revoked her will and left not a penny to her old friend, and died intestate. Dr. Proctor, her next of kin, has come into one of the most beautiful estates in Scotland, and money to between $250,000 and $400,000. Four other relatives, who were in poor circumstances, come into about $240,000 each.

A Prephecy of the Russo-Turkish War.

A correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* says:

Now that war seems to be impending between three of the great European powers, it is interesting to glance over a work by S. D. Baldwin, then president or the Soule Female College, but since dead, entitled, "Armageddon," and published in 1854, twenty years ago. The author undertakes to give an interpretation of the prophecy of Daniel, and says that in 1878 two of the great monarchies of Europe will engage in a religious war (these were Russia and Turkey.) England would be drawn into this war, and that Russia, though delayed by other Powers for a time, yet would finally succeed and overthrow the Turkish empire. These statements in Armageddon, when taken in connection with present occurrences in Europe, considering that they were made some twenty years since, are very remarkable.

[TH]E WEEKLY NEWS

MONDAY,............................ JUNE 11, 1877

PRINTER TO THE STATE.

PUBLISHED IN

The News Building, No. 5. Martin Street.

TERMS:

ADVERTISING RATES.—Per square (ten lines nonpareil) first insertion $1.00; each subsequent insertion 50 cents. No advertisement inserted for less than $1.00. Local notices 20 cents per line each insertion. Contracts for advertisements for any space or time can be made at the NEWS counting-rooms.

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CIRCULATION.

THE DAILY NEWS has the largest daily circulation in the State, and over double the circulation of any other daily in Raleigh.

The combined circulation of the Daily and Weekly NEWS is nearly 5,000, and reaches more readers than any other paper in North Carolina.

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☞ All Communications should be addressed simply

THE NEWS, Raleigh, N. C.

THAT "NEW PARTY."

About forty years ago, as we learn from the tradition of the elders, in a certain locality in one of the eastern counties in this State, a rumor got abroad that a lion had escaped from a menagerie that had then recently passed through the country, and was prowling through the neighborhood "seeking whom he might devour." Great was the excitement and consternation which seized upon the simple country folk. Some had heard him roaring in the night; several had smelt him, and two or three had actually glimpsed him prowling around the farm-yards trying to get at the pigs. Everybody became cautious how they traveled about, even in day-time, and no one ventured out unarmed at night; doors and windows were kept barred, and guns were loaded with buck-shot and supplied with new flints.

Rumors became so startling at length that a public meeting of the neighbors was called to propose and discuss ways and means of ridding the neighborhood of the dangerous beast. Old Mr. Barnes, who had once traveled out to "Forked Deer" and got back safely, and who, therefore, was supposed to understand something of the nature and habits of the lion, as well as the best methods of capturing him, took the lead in the discussion and, by general consent, became the leader of the band that was organized to scour the whole country round and capture the disturber of the public peace and safety, "dead or alive." All obtainable information in regard to his various appearances was sought. Jack Dickens had heard the rattle of the chain (supposed to be dangling from the lion's neck) as he jumped over his yard fence on a certain night; Peter Brown exhibited a couple of *black* hairs he had found on the top rail of a fence where the lion had crossed, which hairs Capt. Barnes pronounced, after smelling them, to be genuine lion hairs. One had seen the lion's track in his cotton patch—he knew it was the lion's track because there was the "prent" of the chain as it dragged over the cotton ridges; another had actually heard him roar the night before, down back of the turnip patch, and as this was his latest appearance, it settled the course to be pursued to get on and follow up the track and capture the enemy.

We can not detail the incidents of the chase, how each man boasted of what marvelous things he would perform when they came in sight of the lion; how each man got a gravel in his shoe, or a brier in his ankle whenever they approached a thicket, and had to stop to repair damages; how Capt. Barnes told them to push ahead and he would keep close up behind so as to give the necessary directions when the game should be sprung, nor how all "the boys" thought the Captain had better take the lead. All this has nothing to do with our purpose in relating this anecdote; it is only necessary to say that, after two days' hunt, they failed to find the lion, but they did hear that Jim Tucker had borrowed a 'possum dog from Ben. Parks, living fifteen miles down the river, and had chained him up until a damp night came for hunting, and that the dog had got loose with the chain to his neck and made his way back to his old home. The source of the rumor about the lion escaping from the menagerie was never traced to its source, and in a short time quiet was restored in the neighborhood.

This old incident has been called to mind by the rumors that are filling the air and the columns of lying Radical newspapers in regard to a new party in North Carolina. There are some parallel features in the two cases: The source of the rumor about the new party is unknown, but is understood to be an anonymous scribbler for some of the sensational journals. Several have heard the new party growling in our mountains; some few have had a private sniffle of the ingredients composing it, and two or three have actually seen glimpses of it in one or more of our Congressional districts. A search has been instituted; endeavors to follow up its tracks to its secret hiding places have been put in to activity; interviewers have been at work to find how, when or where the new party started and who composed it, but all in vain. No leading Democrat in the State has been found who says he belongs to it or favors it; no Democratic papers advocates it, or even intimates a belief in its existence; nor have we found any one who can suggest any reason for the formation of a new party in North Carolina under existing circumstances, except those of the Radical party who have sense enough to see that their chances for future loaves and fishes have vanished forever in this State, unless they can get a new deal with a favorable "shuffle and cut."

The conclusion of the whole matter is, there is no such party in the State nor any likelihood of there being one. There is no jealousy, nor any cause for any, between old Whigs and old Democrats. There has been no partiality manifested in the selections for places of honor and trust by the Democratic-Conservative party, and especially have the old Whigs had no grounds of complaint on this score, nor have they raised any. The object of both old Democrats and old Whigs has been the same for the last dozen years, and will be the same for years to come, until new questions shall arise upon which well-meaning and patriotic men may entertain different views, as such men have in times past, but we can see no sign of, and can conceive no reason for, a disintegration of the Democratic party in this State on any issues that have existed, do now exist, or that are likely to exist in the immediate future, nor do we believe there is the least truth in the rumor that there is a lion loose.

OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The notices of commencements and and other closing exercises of the various institutions of learning, both male and female, throughout our State, at this time, afford reason for congratulation to every friend of progress among us, that the facilities afforded our youth for acquiring not only a mere practical but even an advanced and accomplished education, are becoming so common all over the State.

But while these schools of higher grade are thus prospering and performing such an important share of the educational work of the State, it is to be regretted that an equally, if not more, important branch of our general educational system—the common schools—are in such a languishing condition and are so inefficiently prepared to do their share in promoting the cause of general education among us.

There are several reasons for the existence of this condition of things—financial depression; want of appreciation of the subject on the part of our people; consequent want of concerted action; want of qualified teachers, and especially a want of intelligent system which would connect the various grades of schools, making each an effective agent in is particular sphere, and all under one general supervision. The obstacles in the way of the success of common schools cannot be removed all at once, but we are glad to know that public attention is turned in that direction, and we may confidently hope to see a gradual improvement and development that shall place our schools, and particularly our common schools, upon that elevated platform that their importance entitles them to occupy. Our State University under the wise regulations that have been put in operation by the Faculty and the State Board of Education under a law of the State, is becoming a most effective agent in the promotion of the common school interests, especially in its Normal department, in training and sending out a class of teachers prepared to do efficient work in this field.

In connection with the subject of Normal School training, we feel it unnecessary to make any apology for mentioning an essay or address of Mr. Alfred Daniel Jones of Cary, N. C., carefully prepared by him and delivered before the very large audience assembled at Chapel Hill on the occasion of the commencement, last week. Mr. Jones, though a young man, seems to have brought to bear upon the subject a degree of cultivated intellect and careful thought that make his suggestions worthy the consideration of every friend of education in the State.

After alluding to the organization of the Normal department, in pursuance of an act of the last General Assembly, the speaker goes on to speak of its object and the influence it will have on the common school interests of the State. Its object is to render teachers thorough in reading, writing and spelling, the main subjects taught in the common schools. A teacher thoroughly versed in these branches is as hard to find as a first rate lawyer, doctor, divine or statesman. It is important that those who expect to teach should themselves be thoroughly grounded in the rudiments of the branches to be taught. To accomplish this object the Normal department has been organized.

When the teacher *knows*, himself, what he proposes to teach to others—to comprehend in its *reasons* the lesson he would impart—then he is prepared to take the young mind through its difficulties to an intelligent comprehension of a subject which mere *memorizing*—the too common method in our common schools—could never lead it to. When a child meets with difficulties in his lessons from day to day, from which his teacher is unable to extricate him intelligently and pleasantly, he becomes disheartened, and pretty soon grows to hate his books, his school and his teacher, and decides that "larnin" is not worth the trouble it costs to obtain it.

To obviate these difficulties and place intelligent, well trained and capable teachers in the various common schools of the State, and drive the Ignormuses and Barney Whackemwells out of the ranks, is the mission of the Normal school. The good results will be slow and gradual, because the enterprise is new among us and the means of carrying it out too limited. Other means for the promotion of common schools must keep pace with this, and the fostering of this will in a great measure help in giving efficiency to the others, as well as in removing many obstacles that now hinder the general introduction of an efficient common school system throughout the State.

GOV. HAMPTON AT TRINITY.

As will be seen from our advertising columns Gov. Hampton has accepted the invitation to attend the commencement at Trinity College this week and will be there on Thursday, June 14th. Our people will thus be afforded an opportunity to see the great South Carolinian—the greatest since Calhoun. It is announced that the Governor of North Carolina will meet him there on that day, and we have no doubt (though it is not so advertised) will certainly make the customary remark which inter-State amity requires that the Governor of North Carolina should make to the Governor of South Carolina.

It is gratifying to note the prosperity which Trinity has achieved. It was founded by the Methodists, a very large and influential denomination in our State, and still remains, we believe, under their control. It has turned out many fine scholars—notably, if we mistake not, Hon. W. M. Robbins, member of Congress from the 7th District, one of the best scholars in the State. The success of Trinity has been achieved in trying times and under many adverse circumstances. Its success is largely due to the wisdom, unflagging energy and iron determination of its distinguished President, Rev. Dr. Braxton Craven.

THE UNIVERSITY AND THE EDUCATION OF THE PEOPLE.

The necessity of a high degree of education among a people who govern themselves and aspire to hold a respectable position among their neighbors, is an axiom with thoughtful men. Popular ignorance is the strongest ally ot tyrants, whether they be bold and above-board in their oppressions or insidious and insinuating. Nor can industries prosper and wealth accumulate except the hands that work be guided by intelligence, the child of education.

Those only that desire the degradation or impoverishment of the people oppose active, liberal and prompt measures for their education.

Let the people of North Carolina rejoice. A beginning of teaching has been made—of teaching according to approved methods by zealous men, for the people. The faithful work performed at the University, the fine spirit shown by the students and their rapid progress, the zeal and generosity of the friends of learning, and the immense gathering at the present commencement, are both elements and signs of the success of that noble institution.

The fate of public education is linked with that of the University, for from it must come our teachers and schemes of education, and in it certainly are centered the hopes of workers in this noble field and of many contributors to the support of education. The University has every assurance of a permanent, useful and glorious existence, and the spirit which rules there will spread until the State is dotted thick with schools of low grade and high.

The revival of this institution was a task demanding gigantic efforts. A master historian and student of men said eighteen centuries ago, in reference to the loss of virtue and decay of literature among the Romans,

"Ingenia studiaque oppresseris facilius quam revocaveris."

How applicable to us!

The degradation of the University was accomplished in two sad years; its restoration could not even be begun until four years after its oppression, and perfect growth and manly vigor will demand a long time for their attainment. The darkest spot on the darkest page of the darkest of parties that ever, under the guise of virtuous aims, plundered a conquered and impoverished people, is the pollution of that sacred shrine of learning, the University of North Carolina.

The last commencement of the old University was celebrated in June, 1868. Soon afterwards the Holden administration, thirsting for fresh infamy, took charge of the institution and elected a new Board of Trustees, and appointed a Faculty. Of the one hundred students recently in the college only one returned under the Lilliput administration, and he the son of the late lamented postmaster of this village. The Lilliputs held on tenaciously for two years. Some days there were four students in the college, occasionally five. Elaborate schemes were prepared, ponderous courses of study prescribed, and all the paraphernalia of a Cambridge or Oxford were on hand except—students. The Lilliputs marched to college, heard *the boy* recite and marched home again. Still, they held on with a good grip. But they could not comprehend why students should not come in. Nor should they be blamed severely therefor. Had not they managed the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the State government? Had they not collected taxes, and, really, by the aid of the powers at Washington, nominally by the voters of 80,000 Sambos, shown themselves the people's rulers? Reasonable expectation, that those who had governed the men of the State would easily establish and make eminently successful a University for the instruction of the boys. They held on manfully for two years, and finally it was realized that students were essential to a University, and that no latent power could be evoked from the Federal Constitution whereby either youths of Caucassion origin could be forced to college or whereby that race in which man was thought to be working out his highest developments could have have its faculties made susceptible to more metaphysical arguments than bread and bacon.

The Lilliputs gave it up, and the students went home for a long vacation. The worst blow of all to the University was the turning aside of young men to the Colleges and Universities of other States. Princeton and the University of Virginia at one time had over forty North Carolina students.

The property of the University began to decay. Soon the tramp of Kirk's hirelings resounded through the classic halls, their horses were quarted in the student's dormitories of the west building, their dusky friends flaunted the silk gowns stolen from the Dialectic and Philanthropic archive rooms; the books of engravings and rare pictures, for these men could read only pictures, vanished from the libraries; books, fire-dogs, benches, and other moveables were taken away and the good old mother of so many noble sons was left naked and desolate.

The extent of the decay and desolation may be imagined when we state that the bill for repairs only, made by the present Board of Trustees before re-opening the University, was between seven and eight thousand dollars.

The Democratic party soon after getting control of the Legislature, elected a new Board of Trustees composed of representative men from all sections of the State. The board went vigorously to work. Committees were appointed to examine the condition of the buildings and have repairs made and also to raise contributions for the revival. Hon. Kemp. P. Battle, the chairman of the latter committee, succeeded in raising over $20,000 by private subscription.

Hon. Paul C. Cameron superintended all the repairs and advanced money to pay the bills; and chiefly to these two men was due the revival of the University in September, 1875.

The University was opened with a faculty of seven professors, and its reorganization was upon a basis having a two-fold object:

1. To make the University part and parcel of the common school system of the State, and that the crowning point of the system, so the public schools might begin with the alphabet and end with the most advanced studies.

2. To make the instruction given at the University as far as possible unrestricted and accessible to all, allowing a free selection of topics. The wisdom of the plan was proved by the large ratio of students who conld not have entered the University as it was—students who had not been able to enjoy the advantages of good classical schools. The Legislature in granting to the University the United States land scrip bonds, expressly provided that farmers' sons seeking an English education should not be subject to restrictions as severe as those imposed upon students desiring to pursue regular courses.

The University is for the people of North Carolina, for all the denominations, all the parties, all classes of the people.

The Agricultural Experiment and Fertilizer Central Station was established especially for farmers. The Normal school will be opened in four weeks for the people's teachers. One of the chief aims of the University authorities is to get in harmony with the working classes of North Carolina, and to organize a system of public schools and then provide them with trained teachers.

The standard of scholarship at the University is of a high grade, perhaps too high for the present condition of the State. But let the error be for scholarship. The morality of students is good, and the tendency to extravagance, formerly charged against old students, is no longer seen.

Again, we say that the people may rejoice, for their University is on a firm basis. Hon. K. P. Battle has cast his fortunes and reputation with the University, and he is not a man to turn back or shrink from any sacrifice to gain success, which, when attained, will place him foremost among the benefactors of the State.

The Faculty is zealous and hard-working, and the fruits are good. The first year's catalogue contains the names of sixty-nine students, the second of one hundred and twelve, and the third, we confidently expect, will show an attendance of one hundred and fifty.

God speed the noble work!

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From a recent issue of the Richmond *Whig* we reproduce the appended article in reference to affairs in the Palmetto State. History will place upon the four treacherous Democratic Senators named an indelible blot, and their names will be handed down in the annals of the State as corrupt and unpatriotic men. The *Whig* says:

"South Carolina was, perhaps, of all the Southern States the most severely scourged by the wretched combination of carpet-baggers and negroes. That ancient and chivalrous Commonwealth was oppressed and plundered to an extent that could not have been conceivable in ordinary times—until carpet-baggers appeared upon the political stage and aspired to rule States. It was hoped by the good people of South Carolina that when the true people of the State regained control all plundering and all scandals would cease. But it seems that the carpet-bag pestilence extended even into the Democratic ranks.

"We learn from the Charleston *News-Courier* that four Democratic Senators have united with the Republican Senators carpet-baggers and colored men) and have passed through the body of which they are unworthy members a regular salary-grab bill, giving themselves $20 a day! These four Democratic Senators are Messrs. Gary, Mutze, Crittenden and Evans. Well does the *News-Courier* say:

'From the Radicals the people expected nothing better. How greatly are they disappointed in the conduct of those in whom they had confidence, and to whom they looked for rigid economy in every department, and especially in legislative expenses!'

"This shows that what should be a warning is sometimes an example.

"Fortunately for the credit of the State of South Carolina, the House of Representatives will, as we learn from the Charleston *News*, checkmate the Senate, and preserve the honor of the Democracy.

"The whole country and all parties have been more or less tainted by the demoralization that has prevailed since the war."

ENGLISH JUDGES.

Mr. Fry is the first Quaker ever called to the judicial bench in England, and although we can hardly expect to see every denomination represented in a country which, as Voltaire says, has thirty-nine religions and only one sauce, yet it now has on the bench representatives of all the prominent churches and sects and denominations in the country. The Jews, says one of our exchanges, are represented by Sir George Jessel, the Baptists by Justice Lush, the Catholics by Lord O'Hagan, High Church by Lord Coleridge, Low Church by Lord Cairns, Broad Church by Sir Fitzroy Kelly, and the highest form of lay morality (churchwardenship) by Justice Denman. Sir Alexander Cockburn and Baron Bramwell we should not like to classify, except upon the ground laid down by Foote, who, when he was asked what his religion was, replied that it was the religion of all sensible men. "And what," continued the querist, "is the religion of all sensible men?" "All sensible men keep their religion to themselves."

THE South Carolina Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. Before terminating the session they established a commission to sit during the vacation, and investigate thoroughly the affairs of the State as left by the Republican administration; and also to enquire how Mr. Patterson got into the United States Senate. This joint high commission is a kind of coroner's inquest on the dead body of Radicalism in South Carolina. The country will hardly be surprised at any revelations of corruption as the press has already poured the light upon the dark deeds of the carpet-baggers, and their despicable accomplices.

WE direct attention to a statement in another column of to-day's paper, from Col. L. L. Polk, relative to the duties and compensation of township assessors, in listing farm statistics, under the Laws of 1876–77. The Attorney General decides that the assessors will be entitled to extra compensation for the sereice rendered. This is an important decision, and of interest to assessors and county commissioners throughout the State.

The *Gazette* says that but very little tobacco has been planted out in Warren. The plants are becoming overgrown and farmers are takin the blues.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Ex-President Jeff Davis is said to be very poor.

Vice-President Wheeler will summer in the White Mountains.

Sophia Frederica Matilda, Queen of Holland, died last Sunday, aged 50 years.

Senator Conkling's recent investment in Washington real estate was $26,000.

A Canada woman cut her throat with a chip and so had the dead wood on herself.

The Blissville Swill milk merchants, of N. Y., are not in a very blissful mood. They have all been arrested.

Flipper, the colored cadet at West Point, belongs to the graduating class this year, and is said to stand well in his studies.

Rev. J. D. Mitchell, D. D., an eminent minister of the Presbyterian Church, has been prostrated at Alexandria by a stroke of paralysis.

Oakey Hall's valuable library was sold in New York on Thursday, and realized only $2,000. Some volumes sold as low as ten cents each.

The despoilers of ex-President Lincoln's tomb, Hughes and Mullins, were found guilty and sentenced each to one year's imprisonment.

The friends of the Molly Maguires who have been sentenced to death are endeavoring to secnre a commutation of their sentences.

Riverton, N. J., has had a sensation in the birth of a four-legged chicken. Scientists are going down there to see if it isn't a new style of mosquito.

Senator Thurman declares that he doesn't know half a dozen Democrats anywhere in the country who are opposed to the remonetization of the silver dollar.

Ex-Senator Warner's chances of being appointed Collector of the Port of Mobile are, it is said, greatly enhanced since it is learned that he once lived in Ohio.

Governor Carroll declines to be considered a candidate for United States Senator from Maryland while he is an incumbent of the Executive office. There will be candidates enough however.

At least one kidnapped child has been recovered. Last April a little girl disappeared in Philadelphia and a search in New York and other cities resulted in a failure. She was found recently in St. Louis.

Professor Palmieri states that Mount Versuvius has been in an unusual state of agitation for some days, showing at night fire at the mouth of the new crater recently opened, above which a cone is formed.

Henry Ward Beecher says: "With a return to specie payment, with the Southern question expunged from politics, with a re-awakening industry, the future looks brighter than it has done for twenty-five years."

A public farewell has been tendered ex-Governor Hendricks before his departure for Europe, to take place at the Bates House, Indianapolis. Senator McDonald has been invited to deliver the farewell address.

The New York Sun thinks the finding of the lost arms of Venus the most important discovery of the kind since Pierrepont discovered his own arms on the panel of the Earl Manver's carriage door.

Patti has not lost her position in society by the suit against her husband. According to the Liverpool "Post" she is received everywhere as before in London. She is even invited to sing at one of the State concerts at Buckingham Palace.

The Legislature of Minnesota passed a grasshopper bounty law, but Governor Phillsbury says that the taxation consequent upon its execution would be a greater burden than the grasshoppers to the ravaged counties.

From the constant precautions taken to ward off an unseen danger it is evident the Russian authorities are in possession of reliable information in reference to the conspiracy against the Czar's life, which is said to be of socialistic origin.

The quantity of old clothes circulating around the country as the wearing apparel of the late lamented George Washington goes far toward establishing the fact that the Father of his Country had the best filled wardrobe of his day.

From the descriptions given of the deadly character of Deadwood society and Deadwood whiskey there is room for the fear that it was a mistake after all not to allow the best paragraphist in the world to stay there.

Some fear that an administration party will be formed, and the Democratid party disrupted. There is not the least danger of it. The fear is wholly groundless—idle as the baseless fabric of an old fogy's dream.—Danville News.

Here is a speck of good news: A Washington dispatch says the daily requisitions upon the Third Assistant Postmaster-General for postage stamps and stamped envelopes lately show a steady increase, indicative of a marked revival of business throughout the country.

Boston Commercial Bulletin: "A young gentleman who ventured West in the prevailing fashion of neck wear was immediately utilized by the thrifty grangers, who smeared his lofty shirt collar with coal tar and set him up as a grasshopper trap."

The pool sellers do not propose to surrender to New Jersey law without a struggle. Their establishments were in full operation in Hudson county, which so provoked the judicial authorities that fresh warrants were issued for the arrest of all concerned.

In the tornado which passed over Mt. Carmell, Ill., on Tuesday, a little boy who was coming from school below Main street was lifted above the houses and landed unhurt at his house half a mile south. He said he passed over the church steeple as it went the other way.

The Rev. Dr. Irwin, who had "lived forty years in Texas," made a great splurge in Cleveland last week, and was announced to lecture and tell "what it cost to be a Union man." The Rev. Dr. Irwin was compelled to withdraw his lecture engagement and leave town, however, just because a Cleveland man turned up who know too much about him

Licensed gambling houses have been allowed in the District of Mexico. Those in the city are divided into three classes. The first will pay $1,500, the second $1,000 and the third $750 monthly license. The reason for this is supposed to be the necessity for increasing the revenues. Considerable indignation is felt at the measure.

Victor Hugo is said to have ready for publication MSS. called "Satan," "The Four Winds of the Spirit," the conclusion of the novel "Ninety-Three," and two tragedies, "The Twins" and "Torquenmada." Some inexplicable caprice on the part of the author delays their publication. He calls them "the fortune of his grandchildren."

There is a big will case in Baltimore arising from the bequest of Mr. George Stonebreaker of all his property to a number of churches, after the death of his widow who is now dead. The will was made forty-two years ago, and the property, which was then worth $70,000, has increased vastly in value. Fourteen lawyers have been engaged in the case, some on behalf of the churches and some for the natural heirs; and there is every promise of rich pickings all around.

Butler on his last interviewer.—General Butler: It seems to me now that it was a sort of put-up job on me by some one who wanted to get money enongh to buy his breakfast with the next morning; and if the man who did it ever comes into my office again he had better get on a pair of pants with a leather seat. The only excuse is that he is a starving penny-a-liner who could sell that kind of stuff to such newspapers as published it. It has got so now that I hardly speak to anybody on any subject unless it should afterward turn out that he is an interviewer.

THE Burlington *Hawkeye*, one of the smartest papers in all the land, gets off a good thing on the so-called new party. It says, parodying the famous song of "The Three Fishers:"

A great politician came out of the West,
Out of the West, where the sun goes down,
And the heart of a statesman throbbed in his breast,
And he said, with a wise and solemn frown,
That the country should do as he would b'd,
And something or other would soon be did.

And the country waited, with lips apart,
For it watched to see him do somethtng big,
And Stanley, laying his hand on his heart,
Remarked, "I'm a regular Old-Line Whig."
But the people looked sort of kind of flat,
And they said to each other, "And what is that?"

IREDELL COURT.

Charge of Judge David Schenck to the Grand Jury.

Special Correspondence of the NEWS.]

STATESVILLE, June 4, 1877.

The Superior Court met here to-day, his Honor Judge Schenck presiding. After the selection and swearing in of the grand jury, with A. B. Stimson, Esq., as foreman, his Honor Judge Schenck, gave his charge, which was directly to the points that ought to come before a grand jury for their consideration. He said it would be their duty to receive and hear all cases of a criminal nature, and find true bills where the evidence would justify. The oath they had taken was of the most exacting nature, even more than that taken by the Governor. If they violated the oath or divulged anything that came before them they were liable for perjury and indictable. Before they brought a true bill they must be fully persuaded that the evidence would justify them in so doing. The presumption was that every true citizen would keep the law. The defendant having no right to appear before you, you should be careful never to present a man unless twelve of you are satisfied that he is guilty. You are to present all matters of a criminal nature which may come within your own knowledge, and to make "diligent inquiry" wherever you have reasonable notice from any good citizen that a crime has been committed. "Inquiry" means "to ask of another;" you can have the power of the court for this inquiry. Nor is it necessary that the solicitor should endorse a prosecutor on his bills of indictment, for this would be to deny justice to the poor who were unable to prosecute the rich and powerful. The solicitor will advise you as to any other matters of minor importance that are necessary to be private. This is his constitutional duty; the court will give you instruction on any matter not necessary to be given privately.

There are four crimes that are punishable by death: 1st, murder; 2nd, rape; 3rd, burning of houses, and 4th, burglary.

These points were ably brought to the attention of the jury, especially that of murder. Upon this point his Honor dwelt at length, showing than an officer could take the life of a criminal if he resisted with weapons and placed the life of the officer in danger, but there were bounds which no officer had a right to overstep. An officer had no right to invade our homes forcibly. This was shown by the manner the revenue officers had abused their authority and overstepped their bounds. These revenue officers had no more rights than State officers, and had no right to invade our homes and take the lives of our citizens, as they had been doing. He made no apology for evading the law, but was for carrying it out to the strict letter. The Unites States Government has no right to interfere with our criminal laws. Said Judge Schenck, "It is my solemn duty under the oath I have taken as judge, and yours under the oath you have taken as grand jurors, to see that those men who violate the criminal laws of the State are brought to justice.

"I am no apologist for those who violate any law, State or Federal; it is the duty of every good citizen to obey the laws of the State and Federal governments. But each of these governments have their legitimate spheres. The Federal government, *in theory*, is but the creature of the State governments, and can exercise no authority not given to them by express grant or necessary implication. All powers not granted are reserved to the States. North Carolina ceded to the Federal government the jurisdiction of crimes, where they are committed in forts, dockyards and arsenals, and where the offenders are connected with the army and navy. There are also some special grants to try crimes, as counterfeiting cases, &c. In all other cases where crimes are committed on the soil of North Carolina the Federal government has no more jurisdiction than the Emperor of Germany or the King of England. Nor have the circuit courts of the United States the right to remove these indictments to their dockets for trial. In the first place they have no jurisdiction to try the cases, even if removed, and the Judge of the Federal court has conceded that he has no power by attachment or otherwise to enforce obedience to any *certiorari* which he may issue, and as long as I preside in this district he will get no records from my courts. If he, by the arbitrary force of Federal power, which we are unable to resist, discharges the class of men who claim to have authority to murder our citizens without being amenable to our laws, we can then only appeal to the ballot box as the final refuge of freemen, where her public servants can be arraigned for being faithless to duty. The issue is already before the people, and must sooner or later be settled by them as to the justice of keeping such laws on our statute books. The question is also before the supreme judicial tribunal of North Carolina, and the public are waiting with jealous anxiety for their action.

It has been said that now the Federal courts will assert the right to try these cases, and if the offenders are convicted that they will be sent to the State courts for punishment; but it is not to be presumed that any lawyer who has respect for his reputation, will expose himself by the publication of such an absurdity as this.

Nor have these Federal courts the right, though they may by military force exercise the power, to discharge prisoners in custody under lawful State process, or under the judgment of a State court, unless the process or judgment is void on its face. In the language of Judge Taney, "this would be to put the criminal jurisdiction of one sovereign under the control of another sovereign." North Carolinians are always jealous of this great right, and require that it shall be respected in delivering her citizens from the grasp of tyrants, and that it should not be abused in times of peace for rescuing murderers from the just punishment of law. This great writ cannot be abused with impunity in this republic. Sooner or later her public servants must account for their stewardship in this respect, and history, faithful to our traditional rights, will assign to every judge his just position in regard to this great writ of liberty and law.

I am gratified to inform you that the Governor of North Carolina, ever true and faithful to her honor and dignity, has employed the most eminent and eloquent counsel to represent the State in this conflict of jurisdiction, which involves the very existence of the State as a sovereign power."

His Honor cautioned the people to use only constitutional and legal means to resist this encroachment of Federal power, that the courts and the people would soon correct this great error, and give them the protection intended to be exiended to every American citizen.

Upon the fish law, his Honor charged the grand jury that under an act of the last legislature a bill had been passed for the purpose of stocking the Catawba and Yadkin rivers with fish. By experiments tried in Northern States it had been found that certain kinds of fish that were put into a stream would, after a time, return, and in this way a great source of revenue, and also a great pleasure was given to the citizens. In some of the New England States where shad had been one dollar a pair, they were now ten cents, and there was no reason why they should not be as cheap here. This law required fish-ways thirty feet wide to be placed upon all the dams so the fish could run up and deposit their spawn. At this season of the year no one was allowed to catch fish only with hook and line, but he understood some persons were trying to evade the law by running them into some kind of a trap and then catching them out with a grab on the line; this was an invasion of the law, and was indictable, and upon this point he would give them a special charge, and, if necessary, would issue summons to send to Catawba county for witnesses.

The Judge then touched upon certain points in the interest of the farmer, and cited that the taking of growing crops, apples, peaches, &c., was indictable, and also that no man had a right to sell cotton, in less amount than a bale, between sunset and sunrise.

His Honor closed his charge by saying that the judge and officers of the court were only the wheels, and the grand jury was the engine, that moved the whole machinery. Without them the courts were nothing, and, therefore, they must do their whole duty without fear, favor or reward. C.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Deputy Marshal Franks—Promised Disclosures—Republicans Nosing for the Teats—Collectorship of the 5th N. C. District—The Mexican Border Question, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6th, 1877.

Ta the Editor of the News:

SIR: The arrest of Joshua A. Franks, United States Deputy Marshal for the Western District of North Carolina, in this city, has caused much talk within the past few days in certain circles. He wishes to be tried in the District of Columbia and says that he will, on next Monday, the day set for his trial, divulge some startling facts as to the mismanagement of the Department of Justice in North Carolina. He has said that he was going to have Marshal R. M. Douglass, United States District Attorney Lusk, United States Commissioner Payne and James Dick, all of the same State, summoned as witnesses in his behalf. There have been rumors afloat around the department for some time that there were certain irregularities in Marshal Douglas' department. This opens the way for a full investigation of the whole affair.

The North Carolina Republicans are still pushing their claims for various positions in their State. Col. O. H. Dockery is expected to arrive to-morrow to advance his claims for the consul generalship at London. He is said to be well endorsed by senators and members of Congress from other States as well as his own. His chances for success in the matter is looked upon as being very good.

The contest for the collectorship of internal revenue for the fifth district, between W. F. Henderson and W. H. Wheeler, is becoming interesting to outsiders. Henderson's friends claim that he is entitled to the position because he is a representative man of all classes, and has the good will of both political parties in the district, and by his appointment good feeling will be restored and everything will work harmoniously.

A special Washington dispatch to a western daily paper says of Henderson, "he was the first man in the United States to mention Hayes' name for President, in a newspaper."

The Texas and Mexican border question is watched with much interest by those who feel interested in what is known as the Sonora Movement. Several prominent fillibusters have left the city within the past few days. It is reported that an officer of Lerdos was here last week on recruiting service. Should Gen. Ord cross the Rio Grande into Mexico, we may expect lively times on the border.

The colored ex-members of Congress from the various Southern States are here making war on carpet-baggers, who, they claim, have ruined their prospects and oppose them for every position asked for at the hands of the administration. Thus far Hayes has not provided good places for many of the ex-members of the colored race.

Sunset Cox and Milton Sayler, the two prominent candidates for the speakership of the 45th Congress, who endorsed the irrepressible George Butler so strongly for a special agency in the postal service, feel very much taken aback at the result of his short stewardship. They declare that if George did offer the Bishop a drink, it was the best old cabinet that could be bought in New York, which is thought by travelers to be a good thing to take along. H.

LEE'S SURRENDER.

The Origin of the Story Regarding the Apple Tree—An Incident.

A correspondent of the New York *World* contributes the following regarding the circumstances which probably gave rise to the story that General Lee surrendered under an apple tree:

I learn from the columns of your esteemed journal that there is a dispute as to whether General Lee surrendered under an apple tree or at McLean's house. I don't know that the question is very important, but as it is in my power to reconcile the opposing statements in the simplest manner, I have been urged by friends to contribute my mite towards settling the question. The truth of the matter is that both parties are right in a certain sense. On the morning of the surrender about 11 o'clock (though I cannot name the hour with certainty), after flags of truce had passed, Gen. Lee was sitting on two or three rails that lay under an apple tree in an orchard about a mile or less from Appomatox courthouse. Most of General Gordon's staff (of which I was a member) stood near. At last we saw approaching on horseback a Federal General and his aid-de-camp, who dismounted when at a distance of ten yards from General Lee and advanced towards the spot where he sat. General Lee arose and the Federal General saluted him with a courtesy not unmixed, as it seemed to me, with a certain awe, Gen. Lee returning the civility with a decorous gravity. This occurred immediately beneath an old apple tree. After the exchange of a few words in an undertone—the conversation not lasting more than one minute—General Lee mounted his horse and rode with the two officers in the direction of General Grant's headquarters. None of our officers accompanied General Lee on this ride, and I cannot say from personal knowledge whether the two chiefs met under *another* apple tree or not, but it is certain that no "special artist" was present to sketch the scene I have described.

I beg a little space, in conclusion, for an incident that places General Lee's character in an amable light. While he was standing in an open space in the orchard, some time before the appearance of the Federal officers, his eye happened to rest on the undersigned for a moment. Speaking to an officer of the commissariat who stood near, he said, with a sad smile, "The Major looks to me like a man who has had no breakfast." I bowed in acquiescence, not, of course, divining his intentions. "Then you shall have half of mine," and reaching down into his pocket he drew forth two ham sandwiches, wrapped in paper, which he proceeded to unroll with his characteristic deliberation. Though ravenously hungry, I portested that I could not think of accepting, but something in his manner seemed to say, "I am your general still," and so I obeyed him in this as I had obeyed his orders when they were far more unpleasant.

An Important Decision.

RALEIGH, N. C., Juns 9, 1877.

To the Editor of the News:

SIR: The article in your paper of Friday, calling my attention to inquiries of a correspondent, in relation to the duties and compensation of township assessors in listing farm statistics was referred to the Attorney General. In response he gives the opinion that inasmuch as the law imposing these additional duties is compulsory and necessarily increases the number of days in which assessors would be engaged in listing property for taxation and as the county commissioners might pay them to the full sxtent of the provisions of section 1 chapter 155 (Machinery Act) Laws of 1876–77 the compensation would be sufficient for the service rendered.

Very respectfully,

L. L. POLK,
Commissioner.

FOREIGN NEWS.

MORE TALK ABOUT PEACE.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF REPLIES TO LORD DERBY'S NOTE.

BOUMANIA UNDER MALTIAL LAW

Russians Concentrating Pontoon Bridges—an Immediate Attempt to Cross the River Anticipated.

COMMUNICATION THREATENED.

ROUMANIAN FIGHTING MEN.

REPORTED HEAVY INVESTMENTS CONTEMPLATED BY ENGLAND.

Stirring News Expected.

LONDON, June 8.—The *Standard's* Berlin correspondent believes that Germany, with the connivance of England, will advise Turkey to conclude peace as soon as possible, Russia having already informed the Cabinets at London, Vienna and Berlin that she would agree to conclude peace on the basis of the protocol, accepting accessions of territory in Asia Minor instead of indemnity.

The new Turkish ambassador arrived at Berlin to-day.

PARIS, June 8.—The communication which Russia sends to London is not a note in a diplomatic sense, but a letter from Prince Gortschakoff in reply to a letter of Lord Derby, which Count Schouvaloff took with him to St. Petersburg. In his letter Lord Derby drew the attention of Russia to various points where English interests would be affected if the Russian action extended so far. They were mentioned in Mr. Cross's speech in Parliament, and are the Suez Canal and Egypt, Constantinople, the Dardanelles and Persian Gulf. The Prince's letter successively takes up these points and explains that Russia does not mean to interfere with any one of them. Prince Gortschakoff acknowledges the great international and commercial importance of the Suez canal and gives most positive assurances that Russia does not intend in any way to touch it.

Russia indeed thinks herself entitled as a matter of right, to carry the war into Egypt but explains that any action in that direction has never been even taken into consideration. This is even more the case as regards the Persian Gulf. Russia thinks so important a maratime passage as the Dardanelles must always be regulated by international agreement and not by one power alone; she disclaims any intention of acquiring Constantinople, though, at the same time, she could not consent to its possession by any other christian power.

The communication is silent as regards any temporary occupation of Constantinople, which may become necessary and ensue in the course of Russian military achievements.

The letter goes on to say that Russia has remained true to her programme in aiming solely at improving the condition of christians in Turkey, which can only be done by coercing the Porte. As soon as Russia has achieved this she will fall back on the resolution of the Constantinople conference and contend for such guarantees as will insure the efficacy of the reforms, asking the powers to take up the thread where it was broken by the dissolution of the conference.

BUCHAREST, June 8.—Twenty-eight of the thirty-three districts composing Roumania is placed under martial law because the civil law does not recognize capital punishment.

WIDDEN, Thursday evening, June 8.—The Russians continue the concentration of pontoon trains. A great force of artillery has arrived and the crossing of the river, it is believed, will be attempted immediately.

LONDON, June 8.—The Russian advance is threatening the communication between Erzeroum and Trebizond. Mukhtar Pasha has sent five battalions and some guns to check them.

Roumania has fifty-five thousand men in fighting trim. They are organized into two army corps.

Among the reports circulated yesterday on the London Stock Exchange were that England is about to purchase the founder's shares in the Suez canal and she is also about to purchase the Porte's sovereign rights in Egypt. Some papers think the advance of Egyptian stock indicates that there is a good foundation for the reports; other papers think the steps already taken are ample to justify the return of the confidence in Egyptian securities and that all reports of further action are mere stock jobbing canards. Nothing yet made public affords any basis of opinion as to which of these views is correct. The Pall Mall *Gazette* of Wednesday afternoon, in a leading article, advocated British occupation of Egypt forthwith.

LONDON, June 8.—Stiring news is expected from Nikopolis. The Roumanian shore is lower than the Turkish, but the soil is firm and the Danube is only half a mile wide. The Turks are massing troops towards Nikopolis.

PLAJESTI, June 8.—The Czar and Grand Dukes proceeded to Bucharest to-day to visit Prince Charles. They will return to-night.

BRUSSELS, June 8.—*Le Nord*, which maintains intimate connection with the Russian foreign office last night published an article about peace rumors. The following are significant extracts:

"Russia will not lay down her arms until guarantees corresponding to the sacrifices already made have been obtained from Turkey. There is no question of Russia concluding a cheap bargain. The demonstration must be complete, the results decisive. It is necessary for the security of the future that Turkey should be perfectly convinced of her isolation and inferiority, and the absolute necessity of submitting to conditions she herself has rendered necessary."

LONDON, June 8.—The *Pall Mall Gazette's* Berlin dispatch says the entrance of Zimbrakasaki into the Greek Cabinet as Minister of War, is regarded as a warlike symptom; at the time of the Cretan insurrection he directed the military operations of the insurgents.

PARIS, June 8.—M. Bonnet Duverdiet, president of the municipal council, recently arrested, charged with insulting President MacMahon and inciting civil war and assassination, has been sentenced to fifteen months imprisonment and to pay 3,000 francs fine. Other participants of the meeting at the St. Denis incurred lesser but severe sentences.

A New Railroad Iron.

[Boston Daily Advertiser.]

Until recently it was the intention of the Boston, Winthrop and Point Shirley Railroad Company to use 40 pounds per yard T raiis in the construction of the road, but after a full investigation, and by the indorsement and advice of the best railroad engineers, it was decided to use 20 pounds per yard angle rails, bolted to substantial wooden stringers, which are placed on ordinary ties, and by which dangers proceeding from broken rails are avoided, and a large saving made in construction. The contract for the rails and completion of the road has been signed by Albert L. Rice, Esq., president of the Angle Iron railway construction company of Boston. The rails have arrived, and track-laying has commenced. It is believed that the construction of this road will make a new era in the history of railroads, and that a complete revolution in construction will take place, as the angle rail is adapted to standard as well as narrow gauge roads.

THE WEEKLY NEWS

MONDAY.......................JUNE 11, 1877.

Index to New Advertisements.

Brown & Co—Gold Watch Cases.
C. G. Davenport—Kittrell Springs.
Wm. H. Blackford—New York Life Insurance Company
Unequaled Offer—Western Gun Works.
R. H. Smith—Mount Airy White Sulphur Spring.

CHAPEL HILL.

The First Day's Proceedings--The Commencement a Success--Oration by Judge Fowle--Dr. Deems' Baccalaureate Sermon---Orations by Students.

[Special correspondence of the News.]

Chapel Hill, June 6th, 1877.

At an early hour this morning, carriages, wagons, and buggies filled with visitors, began pouring in from all sides, from Durham, from Hillsboro, from Haw River, from Pittsboro, and from Raleigh. Among the prominent arrivals were Hon. John Manning, of Chatham; Hon. John W. Graham, of Orange; Col. L. L. Polk, of Raleigh; Maj. Robt. Bingham, of Alamance; Col. John A. Gilmer, of Greensboro; Col John D. Cameron, editor of the Hillsboro *Recorder*; Rev. Geo. Patterson, of Wilmington; Rev. W. S. Pettigrew, of Henderson; Prof. F. P. Hobgood, of Raleigh; Rev. Mr. Dalton, of Orange; and Paul B. Means, of Cabarrus. Many people from the surrounding country came into town during the morning and there was a perceptible increase in the crowd that thronged the streets the highways and the by-ways. A more glorious June morning never sent its beams of light through these classic shades; music by the Salem band filled the air, and all the village wore a gay, holiday aspect.

At 10 o'clock

THE PROCESSION

formed in front of the South Building. First came the Chief Marshal, Mr. Geo. McCorkle, then the Salem Band, in full uniform, and then the students of the University, citizens of Chapel Hill, visitors not otherwise classed, ministers of the gospel, teachers of schools and professors of colleges, parents of students, members of the graduating class, alumni, faculty of the University, trustees, officers of the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Departments, invited speakers, Governor of the State and President of the University. In this order the procession marched around the Caldwell Monument, and entered the Chapel in reversed order, Governor Vance and President Battle leading the way.

THE CHAPEL

was already graced with the presence of a large number of ladies. The procession entered and filled the building comfortably. The speaker's stand was occupied by Gov. Vance, President Battle, Judge Fowle, Judge Kerr, Judge Battle, Hon. J. J. Davis, Hon. Paul C. Cameron, Col. Walter L. Steele Hon. John Manning and Judge Fowle's escort from the Literary Societies, F. G. James, of Pitt and T. R. Day, of Durham. In front of the stand, in what is colloquially known here as the "bull pen," were seated the trustees, members of the faculty, members of the State government, editors, reporters, and distinguished visitors. After the performance of several pieces of music by the excellent Salem band, President Battle announced the programme for the morning, coupling the announcement with a statement concerning the origin of the University, of some historical value. He called attention to the fact that the University of the State originated in 1776 by resolution in the convention at Halifax, and was therefore as old as the Union itself. He went on further to trace briefly the rise and progress of the college. He spoke also of the value of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies, as training schools and educators. The former, he said, was founded the year of the establishment of the University, and the latter a year or two later.

HON. DANIEL G. FOWLE,

the orator selected to deliver the annual address before the two literary societies, was then introduced by Mr. F. G. James, one of the students, and this distinguished speaker proceeded to deliver one of the most brilliant and entertaining efforts of his life. His subject was North Carolina during and since the war. In the opening he paid a beautiful, glowing and entirely just tribute to the gallantry and patriotism of North Carolina during the great struggle of the last decade, touching upon the glory achieved by her soldiers at Gettysburg the grand culminating battle of the war; and claiming for our State the honor of having had one of her loyal sons, Gen. Bryan Grimes, to lead the last charge at Appomattox.

The main body of the address was devoted to an elaborate and forcible exposition of the principles of civil liberty involved in the great writ of *habeas corpus*. To preserve that great bulwark of human rights, unharmed in times of war, as well as in times of peace, he considered a sacred duty due from every citizen to his State. In vigorous, graphic language the speaker portrayed the successive assaults made upon that foundation stone of personal freedom, by the political party which came into possession of the State government in 1868, and drew upon the story of the Kirk war for illustrations to show what a flood of evils overflow a country when the writ of *habeas corpus*, the last shield of the freemen against tyranny, is suffered to go down in the dust. He paid a richly merited tribute to Judge G. W. Brooks for the part which he played in the concluding days of the Kirk war, apostrophizing this brave and upright Federal judge in a manner which called forth plaudits long and loud. He alluded in the course of the address to the arrest and imprisonment of Judge Kerr by the minions of W. W. Holden, and stamped it as one of the greatest outrages ever perpetrated upon American soil.

We cannot, in the brief space of this running narrative, give even so much as a synopsis of this able address. It is sufficient to say that it was one of Judge Fowle's finest efforts, abounding in sound political principles, happy illustrations, rich imagery, classic learning, deep pathos and powerful argumentation. For more than an hour he held his audience enwrapt with the magic of his eloquence, and again and again called forth applause that shook the building.

At the conclusion of this masterly oration President Battle announced that the

HISTORICAL SOCIETY

would now meet, as the appointed time had arrived, and invited the audience to remain in their seats, which they did. Hon. John Kerr, one of the vice-presidents, was called upon by President Battle to preside over the meeting, in place of Rev. Dr. William Hooper, who died subsequent to the last annual meeting of the society.

Mr. Kerr announced that the first business in order was the consideration of suitable action relative to the decease of Dr. Hooper.

Mr. Paul C Cameron, of Hillsboro, then arose and made a short but elegant and touching address upon the virtues and memorable acts of the lamented President, and moved that a committee of six be appointed to consider resolutions of respect to his memory. The chair appointed Messrs. Paul C. Cameron, John D. Cameron, John W. Norwood, Kemp P. Battle, John W. Graham and W. H. Battle.

The society next proceeded to the election of President. Judge Battle put in nomination the name of Judge John Kerr, and moved that the nomination be made unanimous, which was agreed to. In a few graceful remarks Mr. Kerr accepted the honor.

Hon. Kemp P. Battle stated that the society was in need of funds; that the treasurer had reported receipts 0, expenses 0, balance on hand 0, and he moved a committee of three be appointed to consider and report on the most feasible plan for reviving the financial condition of the treasury. The motion being carried, the chair appointed Hon. Kemp P. Battle, Hon. John Manning and Col. Walter Steele, who reported *instanter* that each annual member of the society must pay one dollar, and each life member twenty dollars. The secretary, Major Robert Bingham, was requested to act as treasurer, and collected at once a considerable sum of money from the members present, and a number of others who joined the society on the spur of the moment. There being no other business before the society it adjourned.

This concluded the programme of the morning. In the afternoon, at three o'clock,

REV. DR. CHARLES F. DEEMS,

of the "Church of the Strangers," New York, delivered the baccalaureate sermon before the graduating class, in the chapel. Notwithstanding the wind and rain which swept over the Hill at that hour, the hall was well filled with a goodly audience of Chapel Hillians, countrymen and visitors. The speaker's stand was occupied by Dr. Deems, Rev. A. W. Mangum, President Battle, Rev. George Patterson, Rev. J. B. Dalton and Rev. W. S. Pettigrew. The services were opened by Dr. Deems reading the first evening lesson, to wit: the 105th Psalm. Then he offered up a prayer, and the grand old hymn, "Before Jehovah's awful throne," was sung; after which the second lesson was read from the 26th chapter of the Acts of the Apostles, wherein the arraignment of Paul before King Agrippa and Festus is set forth with so much power. The services were concluded with the hymn, "Jesus, Lover of my soul, let me to Thy bosom fly," and a fervent prayer by Dr. Deems. He then preached a sermon of remarkable power on "Christianity confronting frivolous skepticism," his text being, "I am not mad, most noble Festus." After epitomizing the circumstances of Paul's defence before King Agrippa, the preacher brought out in bold relief the speech of the ignorant, frivolous, cold and skeptical Festus—"Paul, thou art beside thyself; much learning hath made thee mad;" and the great Apostle's solemn and dignified reply—"I am not mad, most noble Festus, but speak forth the words of truth and soberness." Dr. Deems maintained that if Festus, spending a life of frivolity and selfishness; if Agrippa, wasting his powers in voluptousness and licentiousness; if Bernice, degrading her beauty to incest and lust—if these people were living *reasonably*, then Paul was an eminent fool. But if Paul, in abandoning the advantages of learning, rank and influence; in forsaking all and following Christ—if he was sane, then Festus, Bernice and Agrippa were utterly mad. He boldly laid down the proposition that *if sinners be not crazy, then true christians are mad*. The whole of the sermon was directed to the proof of the negative of this proposition—to wit, that true christians are not mad; it is the sinners that are the madmen; Festus, not Paul. The argument was elaborated with great skill and force, displaying throughout close reasoning and a thorough mastery of the broad subject of the discourse. He showed conclusively that it is a very silly thing for men to make the charge of madness against christians when it is impossible to prove it, because all the serious probabilities are on the other side.

Considering the christian's view of himself, and examining the course of life founded on that belief, the speaker argued that the first act of the true believer is the holding up of his sins to the teachings of the Bible and repentance for such transgressions of the divine law. Having sinned, he asked, is it not the most healthful feeling to be poignantly sorry for the deed of wrong and to hate it? Is it not madness to go on as if you were decent and virtuous and comfortable, when you have sinned? To illustrate this point, he introduced two most striking realistic pictures. One was that of a hale and powerful man tied to a dead body, and instead of loathing this carcass and trying to break away from it, actually kissing and caressing it. The other sight portrayed here, with thrilling effect, was that of another man who has a dead body bound to his living person; but he struggles manfully and continually to get away from this horrible "body of death." "Which of these twain is the madman?" asked the preacher. The former, he went on to say, is the sinner without repentance; the latter is the sinner with repentance; "the former is Festus and the latter Paul."

In this bold metaphor, the striking originality of Dr. Deems' style of preaching, and his skill as an orator, were very thoroughly exemplified. He evinced in this scene histrionic talent of no mean order. St. Paul's idea of a living body being chained to a dead body was never more vividly developed or pressed home upon the minds of men with more direct, cogent effect. There were many beautiful and eloquent passages in the sermon; the illustrations were abundant and felicitous throughout. The peroration of the discourse was singularly impressive. Assuming, for the sake of the argument that christians are *mad;* that St. Paul was a lunatic, and the Festuses, of the world, are the only sane people in it, he said, "then better, far better, be a good, strong, consistent, happy, triumphant, earth-conquering, heaven-winning madman, than to be a wicked, weak, wavering, miserable, cowardly philosopher, to whom life is all puzzle and death all terror."

Rapt attention was paid the eloquent divine from the opening to the closing sentence, and it was evident that the congregation were deeply impressed.

At 8 o'clock in the evening

ORIGINAL ORATIONS

by representatives of the Dialectic and Philanthropic Societies were delivered at the Chapel, which was brilliantly lit up with candles. Governor Vance, Dr. Deems, Judge Kerr, Judge Fowle, Mr. Paul C. Cameron and President Battle appeared upon the rostrum. The Salem band discoursed the music for the occasion. The hall was crowded to overflowing. There was a bright array of the beauty and grace of the State assembled within its ancient walls. The girls were on the way to the hop appointed for the evening, and were robed in ball costume, which lent a marvellous charm to the scene.

The first speaker Francis Donnell Winston, of Bertie, a representative of the Philanthropic Society, spoke upon "The Union and the Century." He gave evidence of thorough culture in the art of elocution.

The second orator was Alfred Daniel Jones, of Wake, of the Dialectic Society. His subject was, "The Teacher Must first be Taught." He described the normal school recently established at the University, and appealed to North Carolinians to sustain it and make use of it to the largest possible extent, as it would prove of vast benefit to the State. Mr. Jones spoke with remarkable clearness, vigor and force, and was loudly applauded. Wake may well be proud of this boy.

Next came Mr. John Moring Manning, of Chatham, with a well-considered and scholarly speech on Patrick Henry. The ease and fluency of this talented young representative of the Philanthropic Society were striking.

Mr. Manning was followed by Julius Johnston, of Rockingham, who proved very satisfactorily that "There is no Utopia here." He gave the entire human family a broad side, editors included. Then came Mr. William Lanier Hill, of Duplin. His subject was, "Man has done nobly—will do more nobly still." His effort was very creditable.

The last oration was delivered by Henry Thomas Watkins, of Granville, his subject being a eulogy on the late Gov. Graham. He depicted in a happy manner the leading traits and virtues of this departed statesman, and held him up as a model for young collegiates.

Altogether this competitive speaking was unusually good, and speaks well for the careful tuition given here and the advantages of the two literary Societies. After the speaking was over fifty or sixty couples, and a crowd of lookers-on adjourned to Smith's hall, and danced until 12 o'clock. The German was danced, Mr. F. G. James and Miss Laura Devereux; and Mr. Edward B. Engelhard and Miss Maggie Tucker leading the figures.

THE SECOND AND LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Chapel Hill, June 7, 1877.

To-day has been perhaps the greatest day Chapel Hill ever saw. We say it advisedly. It is the opinion of the oldest citizens; it is the opinion of gentlemen most familiar with the past history of the University, that the attendance was never larger at any preceding commencement, if we except the commencement of 1859; nor was the enthusiasm greater, nor the round of intellectual enjoyments more thoroughly delightful. Good humor prevailed with all, and perfect order reigned throughout the day,

The surrounding country was particularly well represented. The farmers are manifesting the liveliest sort of interest in the college; they are taking hold of it in earnest; they at last notice that the University is of the people and for the people, in deed as in word. They flocked into these academic shades to-day with their wives and children, coming from Orange, Wake, Chatham and Alamance. An esteemed and venerable citizen of Chapel Hill declares that he never in all his life saw so large a crowd on the Hill—not even at the time of President Buchanan's visit in 1859.

At 11 o'clock a procession was formed and

GOVERNOR VANCE

was escorted into the chapel, to deliver his address on the life and character of Governor Swain. The building was literally packed, the fair sex largely predominating. Hundreds of persons were compelled to remain outside for the lack of room within.

The exercises of the day were opened with prayer at the appointed hour, 11 o'clock, by the Rev. Dr. Marshall, of Raleigh. Gov. Vance was then introduced to the audience by Hon. J. J. Davis in a peculiarly happy manner; after which the distinguished speaker was escorted by President Battle and Captain Davis from the rostrum to the carpenter's bench placed in the centre of the middle aisle. The building shook with applause as the Governor ascended this impromptu stand.

The address of the Governor was simply magnificent. It was a tribute of the noblest order. It was chaste in style, grand in thought, and couched in language of singular vigor, terseness and beauty. It bore the stamp of genius on every line, and was listened to from first to last with the closest attention by all the thronging multitude so fortunate as to get within the range of his voice, inside and outside of the building. The delivery of the address was happy in the extreme, and was interrupted with frequent bursts of applause.

I shall not attempt to give an analysis of this handsome eulogy. At no distant day the whole of it will be laid before the public in some durable form, worthy of its intrinsic merits. It sufficeth now to say that the Governor traced with a masterly but most tender and loving hand the history of his friend, from his earliest infancy to his dying hour; setting forth his many virtues, developing the leading traits of his character, and rescuing from oblivion many a rich anecdote of him. The entire memoir is such as the public had every reason to expect from Gov. Vance, and such as cannot even be outlined in the compass of a few condensed, hurried sentences.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. Paul C. Cameron, in some well-timed remarks, presented to President Battle the donation made by the ladies of Hillsboro, for the use of

THE SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT.

The gift consists of a Holz electrical machine. The instrument has been purchased but has not yet reached Chapel Hill. President Battle formally accepted the donation, and availed himself of the opportunity to return sincere thanks to the ladies of Salisbury, from whom he had just received $77.75 through the hands of Miss May Shober; and to the ladies of Louisburg, the ladies of Raleigh, the pupils of Misses Nash & Miss Kollock's school, the pupils of Salem Female College, for various donations of scientific apparatus for the use of the departments of chemistry and physics, made at the solicitation of that most noble and devoted friend of the University, Mrs. Cornelia Phillips Spencer. President Battle evinced the heartiest satisfaction at the interest manifested in the University by the ladies of North Carolina, and paid a handsome tribute to the mothers, sisters, wives and daughters of the land, who encourage education.

THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

was then called to order, President Kerr in the chair. Col. John D. Cameron, chairman of the committee appointed to draft resolutions of respect to the memory of the late Dr. William Hooper, reported a series of appropriate resolutions, which were unanimously adopted. The society then adjourned.

[The resolutions will be published to-morrow.]

In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the chapel was again crowded. This time to hear the address of

COL. WALTER L. STEELE

before the Alumni Association. This address was a rare intellectual treat. It touched upon a variety of subjects connected with the University; and more than once the audience was convulsed with laughter by the speaker relating some funny anecdote of his college life, or making some happy hit. There were rich veins of humor and of genuine eloquence running all through his desultory discourse. The whole of it was pleasing in an eminent degree.

The speaker had a good deal to say about college life in his day, thirty odd years ago. He gave brief but highly interesting sketches of the chief characteristics of the professors at Chapel Hill when he was a student here. He spoke of Dr. Elisha Mitchell, Dr. James Phillips, Ralph H. Graves, Bishop Green, and other members of the then faculty. He enlarged upon the influence which this institution has exerted upon the welfare of this and other States of the American Union; and then he portrayed in graphic, feeling terms the desolation that fell upon it, and the steps taken to restore it to its present returning usefulness and glory. He expressed an abiding faith in this venerable institution; and rejoiced that prosperity would once more attend her ways. He denounced as utterly untrue the charge that the University is a nursery only for the sons of rich men, asserting that "no young man was ever turned away from her doors because alone of his poverty. If he had the required mental and moral qualifications, he was always welcome to go in and drink of its waters freely, without money and without price!" He invoked those who have the institution in charge, to keep it entirely free from politics and sectarianism, as "it belongs to all people and all the denominations of christians." He made many valuable suggestions, and concluded by hoping to see a renewal and invigorated determination among all our citizens to assist as far as possible not only in maintaining the ancient reputation, but in enlarging the beneficial influence of this nourishing mother of North Carolinians. The address was received with much applause, and constituted one of the most attractive literary features of this grand occasion.

The orations by graduates were next in order. First was the oration of Mr. Frank Murray Fremont, of Wilmington, on the subject of "Foreign Immigration." In relation to immigrations from Europe, he advocated the formation of a society, with branches in all the principal cities of America and Europe. He said, "Such society could facilitate the voyage of the emigrant to America, secure for him suitable employment on his arrival, and surround him in his new home with such influences as would prepare him for the proper exercises of the power of citizenship.

In regard to Chinese immigration, he said: "If we are to accept the concurrent testimony of all who have traveled or resided among them, they are the most corrupt and immoral race on the face of the globe. They are idolaters, and their moral system is in keeping with their religion. Crimes of open violence are of no more common occurrence with them, perhaps, than with other races; but they are adepts in all such as require secresy and cunning in their execution. False, deceitful and dishonest, they are said to possess absolutely no sense of the obligation of truth. Reared as they have been under the most absolute despotism in the world, they are naturally slavish, cringing and cowardly. They unite the cruelty of the savage state with the vices of an effete civilization. With them women have no souls, and infanticide is no crime."

Mr. Joseph Clay Powell, of Tarboro, followed next. He spoke on "The Philosophy of Crime." He referred to "the universal and alarming prevalence of crime," and endeavored to show its cause. The production was learned and scholarly.

Mr. Julian Meredith Baker, also of Tarboro, read an essay on the spectroscope, which was full of interesting facts concerning this new and wonderful discovery, and its appliances to modern science. After this followed an oration on "the progress of Japan" by James Cole Taylor, of Chapel Hill.

The senior speaking was concluded by the gem of this branch of the commencement exercises—an oration by William Battle Phillips, of Chapel Hill, on "Woman in Politics."

The

READING OF THE REPORT OF SCHOLARSHIP.

was the next thing in order. [We will publish these reports in full in our next issue. Owing to their length we are necessarily compelled to omit them to-day.—Ed.]

Honorary degrees were then conferred as follows: The degree of A. M. upon Messrs. Marshal H. Pinnix, Frank C. Robbins, Rev. Gabriel Johnson, James A. Graham, and John A. Gilmer. The degree of D. D. on Rev. George Patterson, Rev. W. J. C. Hiden, and Rev. Jacob Henry Smith. The degree of L. L. D. on Rev. C. F. Deems and Hon. John Kerr. The announcement of these honorary distinctions was made by President Battle. Gov. Vance, as President of the Board of Trustees, delivered to each of the graduates the diploma awarded, accompanying the act with expressions suitable to the occasion.

The Willie P. Mangum medal for the best original oration was won by Mr. F. M. Fremont. Gold medals were also given to Messrs. J. N. Baker, and F. M. Fremont for attainments in Physics; and the Latin medals for proficiency in Latin composition were bestowed upon Messrs. T. H. Battle, and J. H. Long, of the Freshman class.

A benediction was then pronounced by the Rev. Dr. Deems, and the commencement exercises of 1877, came to an end, just at sunset. A few hours later the ball room was the centre of light and attraction in the college grounds. The ball was crowded from early in the evening, until the light of morning broke in upon the festive scene. All night long music and dancing, mirth and laughter, ruled the flying hours. More than a hundred ladies were present, and for each belle, a half a dozen beaux. The beauty and grace of the State were fairly represented, Raleigh, Wilmington, Charlotte, Hillsboro, Fayetteville, Greensboro, Tarboro, Louisburg, Oxford, Chapel Hill, Durham, and even distant Mt. Airy, contributing bevies of lovely women. It would be invidious to draw distinction between the numerous fair ones who lent their charms to the delightful occasion. It was the combination of all in one harmonious and brilliant scene of gaiety that enchanted the lookers-on, rather than the superior beauty of any one individual among the dancers.

Supreme Court.

This tribunal Wednesday concluded the examination of candidates for licenses to practice law. Two were rejected, and the following is an alphabetical list of those to whom licenses were granted:

Julius Cassius Black, Randolph county.
Washington Bryan, Craven "
Bennehan Cameron, Orange "
William Goodell Carson, Henderson "
Louis Henry Clement, Davie "
Robert Paine Felton, Chowan "
Robt. Brodnax Glenn, Rockingham "
Marshall Albert Gray, Lenoir "
Alfred Williams Haywood, Wake "
Thomas Butler Justice, Rutherford "
Henry Gilliam Latham, Washington "
William Latimer, New Hanover "
Frederick Becton Loftin, Lenoir "
Jacob Israel Macks, New Hanover "
Thos. Williams Mason, Northampton "
William Edwin Murchison, Harnett "
Frank Nash, Edgecombe "
John Yewell Phillips, Stokes "
Nathan Stedman Poe, Cumberland "
Thomas Settle Reid, Rockingham "
William Hagen Reid, Iredell "
Hugh Reid Scott, Rockingham "
Wilfred Dent Turner, Iredell "
James Landrum Webb, Cleaveland "

This was the only business transacted during the day. Court will meet this morning at 9 o'clock, when the first district will be called peremptorily.

This court met Thursday morning at 9 o'clock, when cases from the 1st district were taken up.

J. W. and B. F. Baxter *vs.* J. J. and T. F. Baxter, from Currituck; argued: Gilliam & Pruden for plaintiffs; Smith & Strong for defendants.

W. W. Walker *et al.*, *vs.* Thomas L. Hassell *et al.*, from Tyrrell; *certiorari* ordered and cause continued.

John T. Weeks *et al. vs.* Alethia Weeks *et al.*, from Pasquotank; called and continued.

S. A. Long *vs.* Dickson Swindell *et al.*, from Hyde; argued; James E. Shepherd and D. M. Carter for plaintiff; Geo. H. Brown, Jr., for defendants.

E. B. Baxter, executor, *et als. vs.* C. M. Wood *et als.*, from Chowan; argued; Mullen & Moore, and A. M. Moore for plaintiffs; Gilliam & Pruden for defendants.

M. H. Dixon *vs.* Octavius Coke *et als.*, from Chowan; argued; Gilliam & Pruden for plaintiff; no counsel for defendants.

John A. Moore *vs.* M. Hobbs *et al.*, from Chowan; argued; Mullen & Moore for plaintiff; Gilliam & Pruden for defendants.

Court met Friday morning at 9 o'clock, when cases from the second district were taken up and acted upon as follows:

John C. Reade vs. Isaiah Respass, Sr., et al., from Beaufort; argued; Merrimon, Fuller & Ashe for plaintiff, Jas. E. Shepherd for defendant.

Chas. Dewey, cashier, vs. S. F. Burbanks, from Beaufort; argued; D. M. Carter for plaintiff, Geo. H. Brown, Jr., for defendant.

W. P. Jones vs. Dennis Lemmons, et al., from Martin; writ of certiorari ordered and cause continued.

GOURAUD'S OLYMPIAN CREAM.

This standard preparation has from the time of its general introduction received the unqualified commendation of the beauty and fashion of the land. Its intrinsic excellence and peculiar adaptation to the toilet has secured it an instant preference over every article with which it has competed, a pre-eminence due to no extravagant laudation of its merits. No lady has ever given it a trial without becoming its lasting patron, or has failed to confirm every virtue the proprietors claim in its behalf. To the sallow, tattered-red or pimply complexion, it renders a delicacy and charm the very counterpart of nature, and unlike other preparations conveys no suggestion of artificial appliance. Reduced in price to one dollar, this really excellent article will command a wider and more extended patronage than that hitherto accorded it; but that none may forego a trial of a preparation that needs but to be used to be recommended, it is moreover temporarily offered in trial bottles at 25 cents. Warranted to contain no lead, zinc, bismuth or chalk.

A. H. GOURAUD,
98 Greenwich Street, N. Y.
F. H. HEARTT, Agent,
Raleigh, N. C.

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By Telegraph.

War Notes and Other News.

London, June 9.—Several Turkish officers have been shot in consideration of losing Ardahan. This is the Montenegrin account.

The Turks moved in two columns, one going to the relief of Gorausko, and the main force under Suleiman Pasha to Kratats. The latter column attacked the intrenchments of General Vukovics with great gallantry, but were repulsed, being twice driven back on the reserves. The third attack was also repulsed, the Turks taking up a position opposite Krestaz where they still remained when the last courier left. In spite of this alleged third repulse of the Turks, the account proceeds to state, that General Vukovics fell back on his second line of the Ouga at 3 o'clock next morning, where he has not been molested. It appears from this report, which certainly does not unduly exaggerate the success of the Turks, that if Gen. Vukovics' positions were not actually stormed he is placed in such a position as to be obliged to abandon them.

The account continues, the Turkish loss in dead in this engagement is about 3,000, counted in front of the entrenchments of one Montenegrin battalion.

The other Turkish column going to Gardusko, was met by General Socica, driven back to Muralovitza where it was encamped at latest information. As the defeat of this column would leave the rear of Suleiman Pasha's army exposed, it is probable he will attack Gen. Socica before moving on Gen. Vukovics again.

From Vienna the news comes that Prince Nikita has sent reinforcements to the Montenegrins defeated at Krestaz, that they have taken up a position at Prercisca Presjcka towards the end of the Dugo pass in the direction of Nicsics, where probably another attempt will be made to stop Suleiman on his way to provision that place. But for this purpose only a portion of forces could be spared, as the Turks fear invasion themselves from Montenegro a from third side to which hitherto no attention seems to have been paid, namely from Liendiza. The report of this 3rd diversion in favor of the Turks seems undoubtedly true, being confirmed by official bulletins and from other Turkish more reliable sources.

London, June 9.—The Turkish journals assert that Hobart Pasha has left Varna with a Turkish squadron to bombard Odessa.

A dispatch to the *News* from Vienna states, the state of the siege having been proclaimed in Roumania, telegrams concerning military movements henceforth will be stopped.

A Bucharest dispatch to the *Times* says, one of the great causes of the proclamation of the state of the siege was the unsatisfactory working of the Roumanian railways; all railway officials are now brought under subjection to the military authorities.

The *Times* in its leading article confirms its Paris correspondent's summary of prince Gortschakoff's letter to Lord Derby.

A Vienna dispatch to the *Telegraph* says, the Russians do not intend to occupy Bulgaria but have made all arrangements for remaining at least three years in Villayets of Adrianople.

The *Post* says, Russian merchants in the Baltic ports are reported to be clearing wharfs and warehouses by exporting all goods as fast as possible, under an apprehension of a general prohibition of exportation.

Late Reuter's telegrams from Constantinople dated yesterday and Erzeroum dated sixth inst., contain the following: The Montenegrins are cannonading Spuz.

A Russian force from Ardahan has reached Ardanudsch; the Governor and four battalions of the garrison of Ardahan have reached Erzeroum. The Governor will be court martialed.

There has been a skirmish with the advance of the Russian right wing near Nariman. Mukhtar Pasha has sent a force to cut the communication of the Russian right and centre.

There is no news from Kars. The Russians attempted to cross the Danube in force between Nikopolis, and Sistova on Friday and were repulsed.

Rascality of the Louisiana Returning Board.

Washington, June 9.—Frank Richardson of the Baltimore *Sun*, who has kept close track of Louisiana affairs, telegraphs to his paper that another scandal in relation to the Louisiana returning board has just come to light. When the members of the board were here last winter, in custody for contempt of the House of representatives, certain sympathizing Senators and members raised a purse amounting to 1,100 dollars for them. The money was put in the hands of one of the white members of the board and it now appears that neither of the colored members got any part of it, although they were compelled to borrow money to get home.

The Galveston Fire.

Galveston, June 9.—A carefully prepared estimate make the loss by the fire a trifle over a million and a half dollarss; insurance a trifle over a million and a quarter.

Wrong man Hanged.

Chicago, June 9—A confession has just been made by two criminals confined in the Ohio penitenteary, which, if true, proves that the wrong man was hanged for the murder of a young girl named Marry Murry, who was waylayed, outraged and murdered near Pontiac, Ill., in 1869. A young man named Wiley L. Morris, was arrested, tried and convicted of the crime, but solemnly swore to his innocency to his last moments upon the scaffold.

Heavy Rains in West Tennessee.

Memphis Tenn., June 9.—During forty-eight hours ending at 6 o'clock this morning, 13½ inches of rain fell, and the bayous creeks and rivers are flooded. Trains are delayed and it is feared the crops in the uplands are badly damaged by the unprecedented rain fall. Wolf river is higher than ever known before.

LOUISIANA.

Still Struggling-- The Ins and Outs on the Ragged Edge.

Washington, June 9.—*On Dit*, That Louis J. Souer is being pressed by Kellogg for Ringgold, place. The colored delegation here strongly insist upon Ringgold's return. Cockrem's position in which he is very strongly fortified, is attacked by Chas. H. Thompson whose endorsements are formidable. Wharton and Leonard are still on a very ragged edge.

Our Stock

Of hardwere of all descriptions is very extensive. We are always prepard to fill orders from country merchants the day the order is received. We guarantee prices as low as the goods can be purchased in Baltimore or New York. Julius Lewis & Co., Hardware Merchants, Raleigh, N. C. *

A Point on Which the Doctors Agree.

Physicians who have tested Hostetter's Stomach Bitters concur in representing it to be an eminently safe stimulant, far preferable to the ordinary liquors of commerce, not only because it is medicated, but because it is infinitely pure. Its alcoholic basis is the finest old rye, and this is tempered and rendered medicinal by the curative ingredients of botanic origin which it holds in solution. It has often been imitated, but never rivalled, and is to-day the leading tonic, diuretic and aperient of America. Malarial fevers are prevented and remedied by it, and it is a thoroughly reliable medicine in cases of dyspepsia, constipation, liver complaint, rheumatism, gout, nervousness, urinary and uterine affections. It improves the appetite, checks premature decay, and as a sustaining and comforting cordial for the aged and infirm is unequalled.

COMMERCIAL REPORT.

Cotton.

Reported by PARKER & AVERA.

RALEIGH, N. C. June 9, 1877.

Middling,	10¾a10⅞	Cents
Strict Low Middling,	10½a10⅝	"
Low Middling,	10¼a10⅜	"
Strict Good Ordinary,	10	"
Good Ordinary,	9¼	"
Ordinary,	9¼	"
Middling Stains,	9¾	"
Low Middling Stains,	9¼	"
Good Ordinary Stains,	9	"
Ordinary Stains,	8½	"

Tone of Market—firm.

General Merchandise.

WHOLESALE CASH PRICES.

Corrected by W. C. & A. B. STRONACH
By appointment from Board of Trade.

RALEIGH, N. C., June 9, 1877.

CHICKENS, (spring) 15a20
COTTON TIES, new, 7¼ cents.
" " old, 5 "
BAGGING, 2¼ lbs. to yard, 14.
CORN, 80a85.
CORN MEAL, 85.
FLOUR, family, North Carolina, $8½a9.00
MEAT, Clear Rib Bulk Sides, 9a9¼.
PORK, N. C. 8½a9.
LARD, Western, 12a12¼.
COFFEE, Rio, 19a22½.
SUGAR, white, 12a14.
" yellow, 11½a12.
SALT, Liverpool, fine, $1.90.
LEATHER, Red Sole, 25a28.
BUTTER, N. C., 20a25.
BEESWAX, 25a30.
EGGS, per dozen 12½a15
RAGS, 2¼.
OATS, shelled, 55a60.
" sheaf, $1.00.
FODDER, $1.00.
POTATOES, sweet, 75a80 cts. per bushel.
Irish, old $2.00.
" new $2.00a$2.50.

TELEGRAPHIC MARKETS.

NOON.

Liverpool, June 9.

Cotton firm; middling uplands 6; Orleans 6 3-16; sales 10; speculative export 1; receipts 11,200; American 74,000.

2 p. m.—Uplands l. m. c., June and July delivery 6.

3 p. m.—Uplands l. m. c., June and July delivery 6 1-32; July and August 6 3-33.

2:15 p. m.—Prime mess pork 57; breadstuffs dull, except corn, which is firm; new mixed western corn 24.

London, June 9.

Noon—Consols 94 11-16.

Paris, June 9.

2:15.—Rentes 1.04f. 70d.

New York, June 9.

Cotton dull; uplands 11⅝; Orleans 11¾; sales 945.

Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat scarcely so firm. Corn a shade firmer. Pork steady; mess $14.25. Lard quiel; steam $9.25@9.30. Spirits turpentine quiet at 31½@¾. Rosin steady at $1.80@1.90 for strained. Freights heavy.

Gold opened 5⅜. Stocks irregular. Money 1½. Gold 5⅜. Exchange, long, 4.88; short 4.90½. Governments lower. State bonds quiet and steady.

Baltimore, June 8.

Flour more active but firmer; Howard street and western super $4.75@600; export $6.25@7.50; family $8.00@9.00; city mills super $4 75@6.00; extra $6.25@8.00; Rio brands $8.85; family $1.00. Wheat quiet and firm; Pennsylvania red $1.90@1.97; Maryland red $1.85@1.95. Southern corn steady; southern white and yellow 69.

Wilmington, June 9.

Cotton quiet and nominal; middlings 10¾.

The important Question.

Of all loathsome diseases Catarrah stands pre-eminent. It renders its victim as disgusting to himself as to others. And the most humiliating of all is the consciousness that his presence is offensive to those around him. If any disease deserves the name of universal, it is this. Dietic errors and the follies which Fashion imposes upon us tend to foster and disseminate it. To the pitiful cry of its victims, is there any cure for Catarrh? there is but one answer consistent with Christian reason. God his never sent one evil into the world for which he has not sent the remedy. For the greatest of spiritual and moral evils, the Great Physician has prescribed a potent and never failing remedy. He has given explicit rules for the treatment and preservation of the spiritual and moral man, but He is silent in all matters relating to the physical man. It would be an unwarrantable detraction from His beneficent character to suppose that He has afflicted the greater portion of humanity with an incurable disease. The day of pleagues is past. The God of Christianity is a God of Love, of Mercy. His message is "good will to all men." The earth and all contained therein was tended by the great Designer to supply man's wants; and surely he has no greater wants than remedies for his infirmities. Science is rapidly proving that the earth is fitted to supply man's uttermost need. New metical plants are constantly being discovered and new properties developed from those already known. For Catarrh, the most potent remedy yet discovered is Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. Its efficacy has been tested in many thousand cases with uniform success. Cases that had been repeatedly pronounced incurable, readily yielded to it. In confirmed, or obstinate cases, Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery should be taken in connection with the use of the Catarrh remedy. Full particulars in Pierce's Memorandum Books. They are given away by druggest.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The Dixon Graphite, is one of the leading lead pencils in the market. For sale by all stationers.

Trunks, valises and satchels at reduced prices at the established shoe house of Heller Bros. *

A Card.

Some unprincipled persons having reported that we have removed from the city, and that nobody could remain in Raleigh and sell shoes as cheap as we did, we hereby announce that it is *utterly false*; that we are in the city and *intend to remain* here and sell as cheap as ever and still cheaper, if possible.

You can now find at our store ladies' gaiters, at 90 cents; ladies lace gaiters, at 1; ladies' slippers, at 50 cents; and the prettiest variety of infants', children's, misses' and boys' shoes and slippers of all colors and styles, the finest quality of gents' hand-made gaiters, Prince Alberts and low buckle shoes, manufactured in this country. Also broad-bottom gaiters and low shoes for old gents and ladies. You can find the best quality of French kid button boots, Lucca ties, sandals, Newports, low buckle and buckle shoes. Also another lot of those foxed gaiters, at $1.25; gents' low box-toed ties, at $2; Virginia penitentiary sewed brogues are the best summer shoes for plowing. All to be found at the permanently located boot and shoe store of Heller Bros., No. 31 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C. *

If you don't want to be troubled with flies, and enjoy your meals and a good nap, go to Brewster's and get one of his patented "Fly Fans," the best article for keeping off flies in the world. He keeps also fly traps, wire dish covers, fruit jars all sizes, flower pots, hanging baskets, flower stands, vine framers, cherry seeders and apple parers. A full stock of refrigerators, freezers, water coolers, milk coolers, &c., &c. All kinds of bath tubs made to order and for sale.

Call and examine my stock, whether you wish to buy or not. I am selling goods cheaper than ever.

J. C. BREWSTER,
* 4 and 6 Hargett st.

Ask Yourself These Questions.

Are you a despondent sufferer from Sick Headache, Habitual Costiveness, Palpitation of the Heart? Have you Dizziness of the Head? Is your Nervous System depressed? Does your Blood circulate badly? Have you a Cough? Low Spirits? Coming up of the food after eating? &c., &c. All of these and much more are the direct results of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint and Indigestion. Green's August Flower is now acknowledged by all Druggists to be a positive cure. 2,400,000 bottles were given away in the United States through Druggists to the people as a trial. Two doses will satisfy any person of its wonderful quality in curing all forms of Indigestion. Sample bottles 10 cts. Regular size 75 cts. Sold positively by all first-class Druggists in the United States.

jeldaweowly.

NEW ADVERTISMENTS.

EXPERIENCED AGENTS

Or business men who can devote a portion of their time to

Life Insurance,

desiring to represent the NEW YORK LIFE, are invited to examine the last Annual Statement of the Company.

THE NEW YORK LIFE

has been THIRTY-THREE YEARS in business; has total ASSETS amounting to $33,311,414.00, and a SURPLUS over liabilities of $6,328,671.00.

The contract in the policies of this Company are peculiarly favorable and equitable in cases where persons are unable to continue the payment of premiums, and need only to be properly explained to secure proper recognition from business men.

Contracts will be made with agents in Raleigh, Greensboro, Charlotte, and intermediate points.

WM. H. BLACKFORD,
Manager Southeastern Department,
No. 8 South Street, Baltimore, Md.
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The Lad Patent
STIFFENED
Gold Watch Cases,
In Ladies', Gentlemen's and Boys' Sizes
PRICES REDUCED.
Manufactured solely by J. A. BROWN & CO., No. 11 Maiden Lane, New York.
Send for illustrated Circular.
For sale by the watch and jewelry trade generally throughout the United States and British Provinces. [d3t-w4t

KITTRELL SPRINGS!!

On the 1st of July the subscriber proposes to open these celebrated Springs for the accommodation of families and others who desire to enjoy, in a quiet way, the advantages of a healthful climate, excellent mineral water, good board and comfortable accommodations at reasonable prices prices to suit the times.

Persons who wish to avail themselves of these advantages, will please address the subscriber at Kittrell, N. C., and engage beard by the 25th of June.

d2t-w4t C. G. DAVENPORT.

MOUNT AIRY WHITE SULPHUR SPRING.

Surry County, N. C.

Tri-weekly stage leaves Salem at at 7 o'clock, A. M., and passing near and in full view of the Pilot Mountain, arrives at Mount Airy before sunset.

Invalids would do well to come as early as possible, in the month of June, in order to be sure of getting rooms.

Board and lodging are offered for nothing to those suffering from Haematuria and Scrofula with running sores, if a complete cure be not made in one month.

The water has equal curative power in diseases peculiar to females, Dyspepsia, Liver, Kidney and Bladder diseases, general debility, nervousness, constipation, chills and fever, piles.

An excellent hotel keeper has been employed, and the best fare that the country can afford may be expected.

Board $25.00 per Month.

R. H. SMITH,
Owner.

may 19 w2m

MISSCELLANEOUS.

HARVEST OF 1877.

GEISER'S
THRESHER, CLEANER
AND BAGGER.

H. M. SMITH & CO.
RICHMOND, VA.

GENERAL AGENTS FOR SOUTHERN STATES.

This is the best Grain Thresher and Cleaner in the United States.

Farmers and dealers are requested to write to us for a catalogue before purchasing.

Large illustrated catalogue of 120 pages now ready for distribution, and we would like to send a copy to every Farmer in the South.

Send us your postoffice address and we will mail it free of charge.

Address
H. M. SMITH & CO.
Richmond, Va.

P. O. Box 8.
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

UNEQUALLED OFFER.
Full Nickel Silver Plated
7 Shot Revolvers as
Premiums.
A MONTH'S AMMUNITION FREE

Tramps, Burglars and Thieves infest all parts of the Country. Every One Should go Armed.

CUT OUT THIS CERTIFICATE AND RETURN WITH THREE DOLLARS.

WESTERN GUN WORKS PREMIUM CERTIFICATE.
A BOX OF EXTRA FINE TARGET CARTRIDGES FREE!

WESTERN GUN WORKS, JUNE 7, 1877, CHICAGO, ILL.

Name........................ $3
P. O.........................
Co...........................
State........................

Give Name of Nearest Ex. Office.

PRESCRIPTION FREE

FOR the speedy Cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by Indiscretion or Excess. Any Druggist has the ingredients.

Address DR. JAQUES & CO., CINCINNATI, O.
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ATTENTION ALL!

THE VERY CHEAPEST
Sewing Machines
CAN BE HAD BY ADDRESSING
REV. C. H. BERNHEIM,
Lexington, N. C.

I CAN'T AND WON'T BE UNDERSOLD.

may 29-da tf

DR. GEO. W. GRAHAM,
RALEIGH, N. C.

Practice limited to the EYE, EAR and THROAT.

je;w2m.

DEALERS IN HARDWARE AND FARMING IMPLEMENTS.

Fly Traps,
ICE CREAM FREEZERS.
BOLLES'
Cotton Hoes
Paints, Lime.
White Pine Sash, Doors, &c.

Rubber Leather Belting,
HARDWARE,
Of Every Description,
JULIUS LEWIS & CO., Raleigh, N. C.

GUANO AND PROVISION DEALERS.

1877 CottoN PlantinG 1877

R. F. JONES & CO.,
AGENTS FOR
RHODES' STANDARD MANURES!

RALEIGH, N. C. February 3rd, 1877.

We are now prepared with a full supply of J. M. RHODES & CO'S well known and just celebrated SUPER PHOSPHATES, packed in strong new bags, of 200 pounds each.

We sold large quantities of the above Phosphates the last two seasons, and they gave entire satisfaction to all who used them, and not only as grower of cotton, but as a permanent improver of the soil. These Standard Phosphates contain a high percentage of the most valuable Fertilizing ingredients. We refer to the following parties who used the above Phosophates last season:

R. J. Ivey, near Raleigh. W. G. Riddick, near Raleigh. J. Rowan Rogers, near Raleigh. Dickson & Purefoy, Wake Forest. B. T. Strickland, Wakefield. S. E. Creech, near Clayton. A. J. Richardson, Eagle Rock. C. D. Jones, Rolesville. Hillard Jones, Rolesville, W. Bagwell, near Raleigh. T. K. Howell, near Raleigh, and many others.

R. F. JONES & CO., Agents.

feb 3 '77-tf.

THE WEEKLY NEWS
MONDAY .... JUNE 11, 1877.

CROP PROSPECTS.

Report of the Condition of Crops in the State.

We continue our reports of the condition of crop prospects in the State, made up from reports on file in the Department of Agriculture from the authorized correspondents of the department:

SAMPSON.

Labor is abundant at $8 to $10 per month, and is more reliable than heretofore.

Wheat and oat crops bid fair to be above the average, with an increase in acreage. Twice as much land has been put in wheat this season as last. Rye looks well.

The grasses, clover and tobacco are unknown in this county as crops.

Cotton is at least three weeks behind time, with a poor stand and looks badly. The acreage is less than usual. With the most favorable season the crop must be at least one-fourth short.

Fine crop of peaches. Apple trees have not borne. Small fruits are abundant.

The prospect for the farmer is not as encouraging at this time as they would like to see.

ORANGE.

Wheat a good average. Grass average. Cotton, none to speak of.

Tobacco, plenty of plants, with prospect of big crop if weather is seasonable.

Average crop of fruit is expected.

The lateness of the season and the mole give us a bad stand of corn.

This letter concludes: "The Department of Agriculture seems to take well with our people. With Vance at the head it is bound to be a success. He is ever the friend of the working class, and to him they look for the redemption of the State."

NASH.

The character of labor in this county is good. Wages, 10 to 15 per cent. less than last year.

Grain, grasses, clover and tobacco very favorable. Cotton very unfavorable. Fruit crop good.

CHOWAN.

The present condition of crops is most unfavorable.

The stand of cotton is bad; on the best lands not one-fourth; on sandy lands, where a fine stand came up, the cold weather in May checked its growth.

The stand of corn is generally bad; it has been partly damaged by the bud worm.

The wheat crop—of but small breadth—is better than usual. The oat crop has been utterly ruined by the drought.

The trucking crop has been good. The peach, pear and grape crops are all promising.

There have been taken the past spring in the waters of the Albemarle Sound and its tributary rivers, about four hundred million of herrings, and about four hundred and fifty thousand shad, besides large quantities of bass, sturgeon, white perch, &c.

PITT.

Corn is very small for the season, and cotton is looking badly, but a few more days of good weather will put it in good growing condition. The acreage in corn is perhaps ten per cent. greater and cotton about the same as last year.

Wheat and oats are tolerably good and the acreage of each 25 to 50 per cent. greater.

Little tobacco, clover or grasses are raised in this county.

The fruit crop is abundant except the apple.

The cowpea will be planted extensively, being considered fine food for stock and possessed of fine fertilizing properties.

Labor is working well, with wages at about 25 per cent. less.

JOHNSTON.

Labor is equal in efficiency to that of former years, and 25 per cent. cheaper.

Cotton, small, backward and bad stand, but rapidly improving since the warm weather set in. Acreage about the same as last year.

Wheat and oats needing rain; acreage much larger than last year. Wheat crop cannot be so good as that of last year. A timely rain may give a good crop of oats.

No tobacco in the county and very small acreage in grass and clover.

Peach crop unusually promising; apple crop small.

WAYNE.

Labor is better than it has been since the surrender, with wages at $1.50 to $2 per month less than last year.

Wheat looking well; two-thirds more planted than last year.

Corn backward, but one-third more planted.

Cotton small and one-third less planted.

WILSON.

Labor is plentiful; wages 20 per cent. less.

Wheat crop average; not so good as last year. Oat crop not so good.

Cotton two weeks behind and looking very badly.

Corn small and two weeks behind; it has been injured, too, by the bud worm.

But little tobacco planted in this county; some of the farmers are experimenting with it.

Peach prospect never so good in this county; apples not so promising.

BLADEN.

Labor is much more reliable this year, and the reason of it is that this is an off year in politics.

Crops are more backward and unpromising than ever known in this county.

Corn bad; grass, clover and tobacco not cultivated.

Apples and peaches both a total failure.

Corn occupies three-fourths of the farming lands of this county. Cotton is also cultivated.

Oats and wheat are raised only in patches. Thus far oats is the most promising crop.

MARTIN.

Labor is about the same as last year; prices $1 to $2 per month cheaper.

The crop prospects are gloomy. Corn has a bad stand, owing to the bud worm.

Cotton is the smallest ever seen in this county at the season; impossible to raise a full crop.

CALDWELL.

Character of labor improving.

Wheat promises a heavy yield; increase of 10 per cent. in acreage over last year.

Corn, acreage about the same; is small, and not much can yet be said of the crop.

Oats, prospects not good.

No cotton to speak of.

Peaches scarce; apples abundant; 50 per cent. over last year; small fruit a failure.

GRANVILLE.

Labor is steadily deteriorating.

Wheat and oats promising; tobacco on the increase; grasses and clover, a slight increase.

Grain has increased and there is less cotton.

The fruit crop is very good. The crop prospects in Granville may be said to be good.

ROBESON.

Cotton, unfavorable; dying in many places; acreage 10 per cent. less than last year.

Corn very backward for the season; prospect fair; 10 per cent. increase in acreage over last year.

Oats and wheat suffering from excessive drought; prospect fair.

Tobacco, grass, clover, none.

Peaches and apples abundant.

Labor very reliable; average wages, $5 per month.

Like beautiful jewels in brazen settings are handsome features upon a face marred by signs of blood poisoning. The great purifier of the blood is Dr. Bull's Blood Mixture.

THE LIQUOR ELECTION.

The Wets Carry the City with a Whoop.

The campaign against King Alcohol which has been progressing with such vigor on this city for the past month, culminated Friday in an election on the question of the prohibition of the sale of liquor in the township of Raleigh or the license of the traffic. The anti-prohibitionists carried the election by the following vote:

First Ward.—License 129; prohibition 91; majority 38.
Second Ward.—License 253; prohibition 80; majority 163.
Third Ward.—License 79; prohibition 52; majority 27.
Fourth Ward.—License 195; prohibition 34; majority 161.
Fifth Ward.—License 206; prohibition 137; majority 69.
Outside Corporation.—License 386; prohibition 86; majority 300.

Total vote, 1,728; total for license, 1,248; total for prohibition, 480; majority for license 768.

About one-third the voters of the township did not turn out to the election.

The vote was a surprise to everybody. While both parties appeared confident, neither expected a majority of over 200. The license men are rejoiced over the result, while the prohibition people are correspondingly downcast. They announce their purpose to try it again next year, as will be seen from the card of Mr. Theo. N. Ramsay, in another column of this morning's NEWS.

In Greensboro the prohibitionists carried the day by a majority of 400.

In Franklinton license prevailed by a majority of 150.

A Mild Remonstrance.

Our good friend Col. Cameron, notices in his paper, the Hillsboro *Recorder*, our item about the colt which was seen on the streets of this city last week and attracted so much attention, and twits us for supposing that "horses come into the world ready saddled and bridled, or hitched up in harness." We must remonstrate with brother Cameron for causing us to appear more ignorant than we really are. The article was somewhat of a satire, and was intended to remind our farmer readers of the folly of buying "ready-made" horses from Kentucky drovers when they can be so cheaply raised here in North Carolina. We assure our friend that we are fully alive to the fact that horses, like poets, are born. We have seen them kick when they were too young to be spoken of with propriety at the dinner table; we have been pawed by them and chased by their mammies for being too assiduous in our attentions to their offspring. In fact, if there is any one thing about which we know more than another by experience, it is a colt. To the charge of ignorance on this score we plead—"Not guilty."

Our Rivers to be Stocked with Bass.

The Department of Agriculture has made arrangements with a party in Lynchburg, Va., for supplying it with black bass, which will be taken from the James and placed in the rivers of North Carolina. The negotiations have been concluded and the delivery of the fish will begin in a very short time. From 500 to 1,000 fish have been contracted for, and these will be placed in all the principal streams of the State. These are not the eggs but the fish themselves, about half grown, and being transferred to our waters they will propagate rapidly and will, it is hoped, soon be abundant. All waters stocked with this variety of fish must be by the fish themselves and not from the eggs. The black bass is intractable and will not give up its eggs; other fish can be stripped and their eggs taken from them, but not so with this variety.

We hope this new scheme of the department will prove successful.

The Major in Limbo.

You all remember "Maj." Ryan, the insurance man who cut so wide a swarth in this city a year or more ago? Well, they've got the "Major" ("regiment unknown") in limbo. He got to indulging in some of his eccentricities down in Louisiana, and they took him up and put him in the penitentiary for four years. The particular charge against him was obtaining money under false pretences, but Louisiana justice dwells a good deal upon general principles, and it is probable that they "sent him on" not only because of the moral obliquity which attached to the manner by which he came into possession of the aforesaid money, but because they thought the penitentiary was a good place for him.

And they *do* say, too, that the "major" is wanted up in Ohio. He is a nice man and is always in demand. Makes a beautiful bow, wore a bouquet on the lappel of his coat, smiled divinely and no doubt sang bass and played the guitar. Female society is the sphere in which the "major" shines most conspicuously, and the waters of Marah would be sweeter than this item to his numerous wives and sweethearts throughout the nation. That is why we hate to print it, but business is business and the illustrious must not be left to obscurity.

To Registers of Deeds.

The Registers of Deeds of Halifax and Robeson counties having essayed to correct the figures given by us in noticing the Tax Calculator, gotten up in this city, when we gave the State tax at $29\frac{2}{3}$ cents on the $100 valuation, (these officers contending that it should be 38 cents, for the reason that a tax of $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents is levied in the school law,) we asked the opinion of Mr. Treasurer Worth, and that official endorses the position taken by the NEWS, and the custom which obtains in Wake of embracing this $8\frac{1}{3}$ cents in the county taxes, as the 25 cents poll tax, also levied in the school law, is thrown in with the county taxes—these taxes not going into the State Treasury, but being paid directly to the county treasurer.

By section 32 of the school law sheriffs are required to pay, in money, to county treasurers, on or before the first day of December of each year, the whole amount levied for the current year, both State and county, for school purposes. So it will be seen that if not separated from the State taxes the counties may not receive this school money at as early a day as they would if embraced in the county taxes; consequently, school teachers might lose on their orders by being compelled to sell them.

Iron Arrived.

Twelve car loads of iron for the Raleigh & Augusta Air-Line Railroad, arrived in this city Thursday afternoon and goes on, without delay, to the head of the road, beyond Cameron. A large shipment, sufficient to complete the track to the Carolina Central Railroad, is lying at Portsmouth awaiting transportation. The indications are that track-laying beyond Cameron will soon be re-commenced. There are but twelve miles of track to lay until Hamlet is reached, and with even a moderate force this can be put down in a month.

Another Paper All Right.

[Roanoke News.]

Mr. Hayes came to the Presidency under embarrassing circumstances; the complications arising from the weakness and mal-administration of his predecessor necessarily rendered his position one of many perplexities and to redress them will require time and patience. Mr. Hayes' administration, thus far, is a vast improvement on that of President Grant, and induces us to hope that the country will be more prosperous than heretofore. We can be just in our judgment of him without surrendering to our enemies. That is not even thought of, but we can view with leniency such of the President's acts as will redound to our advantage. It seems to us that it is unjust to the Southern people to exasperate the Administration by continued attacks on it, thus influencing him, perhaps, to inaugurate a different policy from that which he is now pursuing.

PERSONAL.

Ex-Governor Warmouth's present to his bride was a $1,000 diamond brooch and ear-ring set.

Rumor assigns Mr. Charles F. Wingate to the editorship of the New York Express when Mr. Brooks retires.

The young Earl of Shrewsbury, now 17 years old will have an income of about £90,000 when he comes of age.

Senator Hoar, of Massachusettes, has been elected a vice-president of the New England Woman Suffrage Society.

Senator Newton Booth recently delivered an address upon "the origin of the Federal Constitution" at Sacramento.

George Butler says it was a case of mistaken identity. It was not he that the missionary met in the car, but some other drunkard.

Boston Globe: An exchange remarks: "If this psychology of a woman's heart were all that was in the book, it would be dull reading."

The wedding clothes of a young woman in Troy, O., were stolen by a spiteful rival, and the ceremony had to be postponed until more could be made.

"The brilliant marriage of a Louisiana stock broker" is the manner in which the Cincinnati Gazette heads its report of ex-Governor Warmouth's wedding.

Colonel Hammond, of Baltimore, the husband of Miss Belle Boyd, was a soldier at Balaklava. He was also one of the Louisiana "Tigers" in the civil war.

Victor Hugo is writing an elaborate history of the coup d'etat of Napoleon III, which will appear in October in French, English, Italian and German simultaneously.

It is stated by the Washington Star that "General Banks has no strong idea that he can be elected Speaker." A strong idea of any kind would be something new to General Banks.

Secretary Evarts is expected to spend a few days at his summer home at Windsor, Vermont, where three of his daughters have been for several days. President Hayes will be his guest early in July.

All of the New York city papers, with the exception of the Herald, are warmly advocating the removal of the State capital to that city, and some of the country papers are agitating for a division of the State.

Ex-Congressman Ashley, of Ohio, whom most people had forgotten all about, pops up for an instant just to say that Senator David Davis, of Illinois, will be the next Republican candidate for the Presidency.

Miss Lulu A. Mink, now on trial for murder in Lowell, is a dangerous woman to fall in love with. Two of her lovers have perished by her pistol, because they raised her jealousy. She should certainly be kept away from lovers hereafter.

Financial difficulties, it is announced, have overtaken the New York University, whereby its income has suffered a net loss of $12,000 per annum, and is reduced to $28,000, about $17,000 less than is needed to run the institution.

Mr. Key has promised, "should the Southern Democrats wisely extend him [Hayes,] a support, he will be able to deal his patronage to them liberally, and revolutionize the system of Federal patronage which has existed in the South since the war.

It is said that appointments to the treasury department will, to a great extent, be entirely controlled by Assistant Secretary McCormick and Appointment Clerk Smith, Secretary Sherman having given them considerable discretion in the matter.

Speaking of babies, there is a remarkable family out at Doud's station, in Iowa. Mr. Stanford Doud, who owns that ranch, is seventy years of age, yet his wife last week presented him his thirty-second child. Near him dwells a couple named Penn, and have thirteen children.

Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, will be in New York on the 11th of June, with Mrs. Hendricks, and has taken passage for England in the Scythia, for the 13th. The Express hopes New York will give him a reception worthy of his patriotism and his eminent public services.

General Butler, like Ben Wade, did not write his anti-administration letter for the public eye; and since he heard from Mr. MacVeagh he is sorry that he wrote it at all. This letter-writing will kill some of these politicians yet if they keep fooling with it.

General Phil Sheridan made a little speech at Chicago on Decoration Day. He was in favor of "mutual forgiveness for the sad national and political wrongs which devastated the country; but for forgiveness there must be equal forbearance, equal trust and faith in all parts of the country, both North and South."

Governor Wade Hampton is expected to visit Auburn, N. Y., on the 20th of this month, to attend a reunion of the Shields Guards of that city, a military organization named after General Shields who commanded the New York volunteers and the South Carolina Palmettos in the Mexican war, and who was an intimate friend of Governor Hampton's father.

Miss Hadlock, of Newport, Vt., met in the street a man who had circulated derogatory stories about her. She had prepared herself for the occasion. First, she took pepper from her pocket and threw it into his eyes. Secondly, she took a rawhide from her bustle and struck him several times with it. Thirdly, she took a rotten egg from a hand bag and smashed it in his face.

Notwithstanding recent announcements to the contrary from Paris, it is rumored in diplomatic circles that the question of postponing the Paris exhibition is now under consideration. The present war will prevent Turkey and Russia, and perhaps Austria and England, from participating, and the present political crisis in France may vitally interfere with its own arrangements.

Princess Demidoff, a young Russian lady, wearing the full uniform of a Hussar, and mounted on a magnificent charger, rode at the head of a splendid regiment of cavalry through the outskirts of Bucharest not long ago. She is the daughter of the honorary colonel and proprietor of the regiment, who is reported as spending $50,000 a year upon it. No Russian cavalry is so well mounted, the horses averaging sixteen hands high, comprising chestnuts, whites, browns and bays respectively.

NOTES AND OPINIONS.

Morton's letter is happily described as an illustration of malice toward all and charity to none.

It is a somewhat startling statement that out of over 30,000 children in New York below five years of age, 15,000 die annually.

Massachusetts was again without a governor or an acting governor the other day, and an officer in search of a requisition had to wait until some one returned.

Sherman is disgusted to find that the invisible telegraph between his department and the whisky ring is in order again, and he is busily searching for the operators.

The dining programme for General Grant's tour in europe suggests the advisability of doing in Rome as the Romans do—of stopping at a hotel on the European plan while in Europe.

The ostensible object of Grant's visit to Europe is to display his general's uniform and his two swords. His real object, perhaps, is to inspect the tanneries of the old world. There's nothing like leather.

It is announced from Washington that Gen. Butler has prepared a reply to Mr. MacVeagh's letter, but is withholding it from publication for a few days. He doesn't want to get hit again in the same place, evidently.

The shrinkage in the size of the bakers' loaves will soon make, possibly, a scene like the following: Customer—"Give me a pound of those crackers." Baker—"Crackers, thunder, them's loaves, ten cents apiece."

Senator Jones, of Nevada, is shockingly profane in his criticism of the Secretary of the Treasury. He says: "Sherman is raising hell trying to resume in 1879 shrinking the values and robbing the poor generally."

Garfield is going to have a struggle with Stanley Matthews this summer for the majority of the next Ohio Legislature, which will select a United States Senator, and between the two the indications are very strong that the Democrats will get it.

Invitations to dinner are rolling in upon Grant from the nobs of London to an extent that shows they believe the chief end of man is the one he puts his victuals in. The whole of the month of June is engaged for these formal feasts, and many invitations have been declined for lack of time or on account of previous engagements. The queen, Wales and Lorne, and Louise are in the list of these who have made arrangements for dinners in the ex-president's honor.

At the meeting of the Republican city convention of Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, resolutions indorsing the action and policy of President Hayes were laid upon the table. The Philadelphia Inquirer thinks the President can stand this action if the Republican leaders can.

An effort is being made to secure the appointment of Dr. T. Boynton to the pension agency for the consolidated district of Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia. Dr. Boynton was a son-in-law of the late Dr. Brownlow, and held the pension agency at Knoxville, recently abolished.

The attorney-general has for some time past contemplated reducing the expenses of his department, and to that end, with a view of now putting the idea into practice, circular letters have been addressed to quite a number of district attorneys requesting a reduction in their respective offices. It is proposed in this way to save annually about $48,000.

The sudden shout of joy which went up from Ohio when the report was started that the President was in favor of the remonetization of silver has subsided into a groan, now that he has explained what he means by remonetization. He does not believe in making the "dollar of the fathers," whether it be worth 50 or 15 cents, a legal tender for all debts.

The Republican party in Ohio is on the defensive, according to the Cincinnati Enquirer, which says: "It has the forced resumption policy to defend. It has the demonetization of silver to defend. It has the stealing of the Presidency to defend. It has the stealing of a Southern policy to smooth over in specious platform phrase."

The perspiring Congressman now climbs a step-ladder to see where the mercury in his thermometer has gone to, mops off the bald spot on the top of his head, takes a drink of something with ice in it, and then holds a little ejaculatory thanksgiving, all to himself because he doesn't have to go to Washington and sizzle through a Summer session.

The condition of society in Iowa is not encouraging. The Iowa Falls Sentinel, in publishing the news that a young man was in the habit of beating his mother, gave no name, and within a few days no less than three young fellows called upon him for a retraction, each supposing himself to be the person referred to.

The National Convention of Cotton Exchanges will be held on the 18th of July at the Greenbrier White Sulphur Springs. It is learned 'from authority not to be questioned' that President Hayes and family will visit the White in July. Bayard Taylor has engaged a cottage there, and the presence of Governor Hampton, of South Carolina, is expected.

Ex-Governor Rufus B. Bullock, of Georgia, has come up for trial at Atlanta on charges of having purchased with State funds cars which never existed from a mythical Tennessee car company, and of a breach of trust in having turned over to Mr. H. I. Kimball $300,000 in bonds of the city of Atlanta before the conditions under which he was ordered to do so were complied with.

Senator Christiancy explains, in a card over his own signature that he has not accused Chandler of a scheme to get him out of the senate in order that the late chairman of the Republican national committee might get in. He has said nothing to Chandler's discredit, but he does admit that the latter suggested his appointment as circuit judge at the time Judge Emmons was selected for the position.

In a Maine breach of promise suit the counsel for the plaintiff seeks to introduce proof that the defendant sent flowers to her, using their recognized significance to express his sentiments. Thus, according to her theory, he told her with one flower that he loved her, with another that he was jealous, and with another that he desired to marry her. She says they both understood this correspondence; but the Judge has not decided whether it is admissible as evidence.

Priests of the Greek Church are believed in Russia to be able to exorcise evil spirits, and a traveler in Moscow was surprised to find in the Church of St. Ivan a stout woman on her face, before the shrine of a saint, barking like a dog. The priest's voice, in singing a mass, was nearly drowned by her noise, and yet the crowd of people who stood around the altar, bowing and crossing themselves constantly, did not seem at all surprised. A deacon handed round a tray for contributions, and the woman was then told that the evil spirit had departed and to cease her noise. Probably in full faith, she acquiesced.

The subjoined editorial extracts from North Carolina newspapers, are published just as any other news items, solely for the information of our readers. Our own opinions and views will, as usual, be expressed only in our editorial columns:

NORTH CAROLINA VIEWS.

Gov. Vance's Administration.

[Rocky Mount Mail.]

Now friends, we may expect errors of judgment, we may expect some disappointments, we may rest assured that it will require years of honest and patriotic endeavor to restore the State to its former condition of quiet and prosperity. Our Governor is honest and patriotic, his co-ordinate officers are good and true men. The State Legislature may have in some things erred in judgment, yet it did many things that were eminently wise and will work untold good to the State; time will correct the unwise legislation, and with faithful and competent executive officers we have cause to thank God and take courage. Let us fall not out by the wayside. Let us hold up the hands of our officials in the honest discharge of duty; let us stand with a solid front in opposition to anything that would weaken or sever our party organization.

Bogus Titles.

[Lenoir Topic.]

We are glad to see one of our exchanges protesting against this lavish and indiscriminate use of military titles all over the country. Half of our people in the South have some just claim to the military handle, and if our country editors are to dictate the bulk of the remainder will soon fall into line with bogus titles of Colonel, Major, Judge—and boss and Dr. We have had enough of this thing, and we hope the press throughout the whole country will come down upon the practice and away with the fulsome complimentary nonsense. We can scarcely pick up an exchange but we find local notices of young and old civilians, who never heard a cannon fire, or who never had a sword in their hands in their whole life, yet their presence in town is heralded in such terms as "Colonel Dick, or Major Harry, or Capt in Tom:" and so the fellow's vanity and that of his friends is tickled at the cheap honors falling around. Let us have no more of it.

Died of Hydrophobia—Princely Bequests.

BOSTON, June 5.—Samuel Warhurst died of hydrophobia to day at Saugtes Centre, Mass. He was bitten two months ago. The symptoms were well defined.

The will of Charlotte Harris, of Charlestown, gives $80,000 to the Perkins Institution for the Blind, $10,000 to the Charlestown Library, and $7,000 to other institutions. The rest of her fortune, after deducting private legacies, goes to the Massachusetts General Hospital.

100,000

FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE.

Facts for the Farmer—Facts for the Merchant—Facts for the Horseman—Facts for the Stock-raiser—Facts for the Poultry-keeper—Facts for the Bee-keeper—Facts for the Lawyer—Facts for the Laborer—Facts for the Fruit-raiser—Facts for the Gardener—Facts for the Doctor—Facts for the Dairyman—Facts for the Household—Facts for every family who wants to save money.

FACTS FOR AGENTS

That this is the most important advertisement for you yet published, being the best chance to make money ever offered. The press endorses it, your own paper endorses it, every one endorses it.

THE BOOK OF THE 19TH CENTURY.

Male and female agents coining money on it. Send to us at once and get circulars free. INGRAM, SMITH & BLACK, 731 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
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THE DANGER AHEAD.

How the Southern Pacific Jobbers Expect to Organize the House.

[New York Times.]

The dissatisfaction in the Republican ranks will continue as a depressing and demoralizing element, rather than as an active cause of hostility to the administration. The really serious complications which we regard as not improbable will have a totally different origin. One that has been daily foreshadowed may arise at the opening of the extra session. Some of the more injudicious friends of the administration have conceived the idea of "organizing the House" in its interest. We have no specific knowledge of overtures in this direction, but the rumors have been for some time past too positive, and withal too much in harmony with ascertained facts, to be summarily discarded. It is conceded that on a strict party basis the Democrats will have the House organization in their own hands. The question raised is, will the Democratic party remain intact, say, upon the question of the Speakership? We hope that it will. It represents a majority of the members on whom rests the responsibility of regulating the machinery of business. They have the power and must be held accountable for its exercise. We should deprecate as a misfortune, not to say a crime, any intrigue designed to wrest from them the fruits of their opportunity or to gain for the administration an influence to which it is not legitimately entitled. That some bargain might be effected we admit. The Democratic majority is narrow, and included in it are members to whose constituencies the party complexion of the Speakership is of infinitely less moment than the furtherance of some sinister scheme. Only let the right sort of agents be employed, with authority to adjust the terms to the exigencies of each individual case, and the requisite number of votes might be changed. The process would be disgraceful to all connected with it, but the prevailing standard of political morality is not high, and questions are available which would render the arrangement of equivalents comparatively easy.

Foremost among them is the subsidy question. It has many ramifications, and, once opened, will not be closed until the credit of the nation has been placed in imminent jeopardy.

The Southern Pacific Railroad is made the test scheme, partly because it has great and widely-diffused strength at the South, partly because it has the support of Northern combinations of capital and influence in an unusual degree. An obvious basis of a bargain exists between the Northwest and the South, the former having in the Northern Pacific an enterprise which on its merits is certainly as much entitled to free access to the public purse as the route through Texas. Everybody knows how these things are managed. The Northwest will help the South and will obtain help in return. The jobbery and speculation which bring Messrs. Scott and Huntington together cover so wide an area that the scheme, fraudulent and ruinous as it is, possesses formidable strength. The best men of both parties will oppose it.

Washington Relics.

Mr. John Murray Forbes, in a communication to the Warrenton *Index*, says:

This portion of the apparel of General Washington, consisting of coat, vest, "small clothes" and stockings, was given by his niece, Mrs. Jane Thornton, widow of Col. John Thornton, of Culpeper county, Va., to her oldest grandson, Alfred Augustine Thornton, who married my sister.

When Mr. A. A. Thornton changed his residence in the Piedmont of Virginia to make his home on the waters of the Ohio, in 1847, he deposited the suit with me, not as a gift, but to be kept until called for by him, and if he never should require its return I was to make such disposition of it as I might think proper.

It was kept by me with assiduous and reverential care until March, 1862, when the Confederate army was withdrawn from Manassas. Being then a member of the Legislature of Virginia, I thought proper to remove my family from my home, near Warrenton, in Fauquier county, and the suit was then deposited, with other articles, with my neighbor, the late Mr. Charles Kemper, for safe keeping.

During the summer of 1862, while the Federal troops under Gen. Pope were quartered in the vicinity of Warrenton, two persons, representing themselves to be Federal officers, entered the dwelling of Mr. Kemper, as he informed me, and demanded the production of all the property left with him by me, of which they seemed to have accurate information, accompanying the demand with a threat of his arrest and imprisonment in the old Capitol, at Washington, in case of his refusing to comply. The demand was complied with. After making a description in writing of the other property, which was too bulky to admit of transportation by hand, they enjoined upon Mr. Kemper its production when required by them; but, returning the clothes into the pillow-case in which they were kept, one of the two persons carried them away on his shoulder when they left his house. This is the statement of facts narrated to me by Mr. Kemper upon my visiting him in the fall of 1862, after the expulsion of Gen. Pope's army by Gen. Stonewall Jackson from Northern Virginia.

The clothes were not seen by me again until the 23d day of May, 1877, when I went to Mt. Vernon in discharge of the duties of the office of "Visiter" on behalf of the State of Virginia, to which I was appointed by the Governor, in pursuance of the statute incorporating the Mt. Vernon Association of the Ladies of the Union. They were then recognized by three other members of my family, who accompanied me, as well as by myself, and identified to our entire satisfaction.

It was a high gratification to find them with other relics and memorials of the most illustrious of the sons of Virginia, at his beloved Mt. Vernon, in the custody and care of the patriotic ladies who honor themselves by their devotion to the sacred duties of their position. It was also a gratification that my purposes should be in accord with those of Mr. Wm. D. McGregor, of Hudson City, who rescued them from oblivion and donated them to the Ladies' Association, as stated in the label found upon them in the glass case, for on the morning of the 23d of May, 1877, on the trip to Mt. Vernon, while standing on the wharf at Alexandria, I had stated to my friend, Judge Ball, of Leesburg, that I would, if they were now in my possession, present them to the Association.

Accordingly, upon unexpectedly finding them at a later hour, when the regular meeting of "the Board of Regents" and of "the Board of Visitors" was held, after making the statement of the facts above set forth, in execution of the authority vested in me by Mr. Alfred A. Thornton, now deceased, I conferred upon the Ladies' Association the right and title to the precious relics, with the limitation that in case at any future time the Association should, according to the provision of its charter, cease to hold Mount Vernon, the said relics are to revert to the State of Virginia in the same manner as the Mount Vernon estate is to revert to it.

This written statement is made and signed by me at the request of the "Board of Regents," to be deposited among their archives, and to be appended to the suit of clothes in the glass case at Mount Vernon in which they are kept.

A Lovely Complexion.

The very counterpart of nature without suggestion of artificial application, is bestowed by that unique cosmetic, Gouraud's Olympian Cream. Price, in large bottle, reduced to One Dollar. Test bottles 25 cents. Sold by F. H. Heartt.

Help for the weak, nervous, and debilitated. Chronic and painful diseases cured without medicine. Electric Belts and other appliances, all about them, and how to distinguish the genuine from the spurious. Book, with full particulars, mailed free. Address Pulvermacher Galvanic Co., 292 Vine Street, Cincinnati, O. may5-eow-1y.

THE WAR IN THE EAST.

MONTENEGRO-ROUMANIAN RAILWAY COMMUNICATION—CHAIN CABLES.

NEWS FROM ERZEROUM—PEACE BETWEEN ABYSSINIA AND EGYPT.

Roumania and Russia.

LONDON, June 7.—While advices from Montenegro are conflicting, Niesics appears seriously threatened. The Osrinich block house, commanding the entrance to the plain of Niesics, is evacuated, most of the garrison escaping to Niesics.

VIENNA, June 7.—Railway communication throughout Roumania is re-opened.

Grand Duke Michael, commander-in-chief of the army of Caucassus, left Tiflis on Tuesday for Alexandria.

BUCHAREST, June 7.—Extensive preparations are being made at Galatz. A large quantity of chain cables is accumulated at this depot. The places on the Danube whither this material will be moved are not known. Bands of Russian soldiers frequently cross the river at Galatz and make their way as far as the hills opposite the city. The object of the reconnoisance is not so much to ascertain the position of the Turkish troops, which is already well known, as to watch the progress of the water on the flats.

Increased activity on both sides of the Danube is reported. Spies report that the Turks intend to attempt some offensive movement.

The weather has greatly improved in both the Asiatic and European seats of war.

ERZEROUM, June 7.—The archives of this city have been sent to Erzenigan. There is a rumor that Cossacks have been seen at Ispir, in the valley of Thuruk.

Communication with Trebizond will probably be interfered with.

The Soghaulu mountain is now practicable for troops on all sides.

BELGRADE, June 7.—The Skuptschina will hold its next session exceptionally at Krugujevatz.

ALEXANDRIA, June 7.—The terms of peace between Abyssinia and Egypt are as follows: "The old frontiers are restored; free trade intercourse and mutual consular relations are to be established."

LONDON, June 7.—A Pesth despatch to the *Daily News* has the following:

"Telegrams received here announce that the commandant at Agram has published an order forbidding any member of the reserve to leave his place of residence. Several specials confirm the report that Bucharest is about to be proclaimed in a state of siege.

"The Russian police, owing to the reputation of Roumania as the gathering place for Poles and other turbulent characters, deemed it necessary to take even more than usually severe precautions for the safety of the Czar, as well as sending a host of secret police. They demanded the unlimited right of arresting suspicious individuals. The Roumanian government refused to grant this, because it was a direct violation both of the Russo-Roumanian convention and the constitution of the country. Grand Duke Nicholas manifested his displeasure at the refusal by taking no notice of the Prime Minister Bratiano and M. Cogalniceano, foreign Minister, when they went to meet him on the occasion of his last visit to Bucharest. The Roumanian government, though it has yet made no sign of yielding, will probably compromise by consenting to proclaim a state of siege, which would permit the exceptional measures desired by the Roumanians. In other respects matters do not appear to be going quite smoothly. The Russians are complaining of the ill-will and the dilatoriness of the Roumanian authorities, and later of the offensive and almost brutal behavior of the Russian officers."

BUCHAREST, June 7.—It is reported here that the peace negotiations have entirely failed.

Among a large number of Circassian prisoners passing through Jassey recently, on their way to Siberia, were fourteen Poles who had deserted from the Russian army. They were discovered and shot.

Specials say the Sultan expects to join the army some time next month.

A court-martial is about to assemble to try the Circassian regiments in the Russian service who mutinied and refused to serve against the Turks.

BREST, June 7.—The Russian frigates Svetlan, from New York, and Petropotolovski, from the Mediterranean, have arrived here.

ROME, June 7.—The statement published in the Vienna *Deutsch Zeitung* yesterday that an Italian corvette had come to grief in the Dardanelles by striking a torpedo is untrue.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 7.—It is stated that the Porte is about to send a note to Athens relative to Greek armaments.

LOTTERIES.

SECOND GRAND DRAWING

Kentucky Cash Distribution

COMPANY,

LOUISVILLE, KY., JUNE 30, 1877.

$310,000 CASH in GIFTS.

New Organization, New Scheme, New Management!

FARMERS & DROVERS BANK, LOUISVILLE, KY., DEPOSITORY.

THE KENTUCKY CASH DISTRIBUTION CO., authorized by a Special Act of the Legislature for the benefit of the Public Schools of Frankfort, will have the second of the series of Grand Drawings in the

City of Louisville, Ky.,

Saturday, June 30 1877

AT PUBLIC LIBRARY HALL,

$60.000 for only TEN.

Read the List of Gifts.

1 GRAND CASH GIFT	$60,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	25,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	15,000
1 Grand Cash Gift	10,000
3 Grand Cash Gifts, $5,000 each	15,000
5 Grand Cash Gifts, $2,000 each	10,000
20 Cash Gifts, $1,000 each	20,000
40 Cash Gifts, $500 each	20,000
100 Cash Gifts, $200 each	20,000
300 Cash Gifts, $100 each	30,000
500 Cash Gifts, $40 each	20,000
6,000 Cash Gifts, $10 each	60,000
6,972 Cash Gifts, amounting to	$310,000

Whole Tickets $10, Halves $5, Quarters $2.50, 11 Tickets $100, $33\frac{1}{3}$ Tickets $300, $56\frac{3}{4}$ Tickets $500.

Drawing Positively June 30th, 1877.

And Every 3 Months Thereafter.

The present management emphatically notify the public that there will be no postponement of this drawing, as is usual in such enterprises, but that it will positively and unequivocally take place on the date named.

This, the Second Drawing, will be conducted like the first, to the fairness of which the following named have testified:

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Remittances can be made by Mail, Express, Draft, P. O. Order or Registered Letter, made payable to G. W. Barrow & Co.

Tickets paid promptly and without discount Reliable Agents wanted.

Address all communications and orders for tickets to G. W. BARROW & CO., General Managers, Courier-Journal Building, Louisville, Ky. Or THOS. H. HAYS & CO., General Agents, 697 Broadway, N. Y.

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LUTHER SHELDON,

DEALER IN

Sash, Doors and Blinds, Mouldings, Brackets, Stair Rails, Builders' Hardware, Newels,

PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, PUTTY,

and Building Materials of every description.

Agents for Wadsworth Martinez and Longman's Pure Ready-Mixed Paints, every gallon warranted to give satisfaction. It is more durable, more economical, and gives a handsomer finish than any White Lead and Oil or any so-called Chemical Paints. Send for card of colors and list of prices.

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Slates—Roman, Portland and Rosendale Hydraulic Cements—White and Yellow Pine Laths—Goat, Hog and Cow Hair—Calcine, Land and Lump Plaster—Press and Common Bricks—Tar, Pitch, Rosin, Coal Dust and Coal Tar. apr10d&w6m

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THE healthiest of us are liable to obstructions in the bowels. Don't neglect them. It is not necessary to outrage the palate with nauseous drugs in such cases. The most effective laxative known is Tarrant's Effervescent Seltzer Aperient, and it is also the most agreeable. Its operation is soothing, cooling, painless. Sold by all druggists.

$66 a week in your own town Terms and $5 outfit free. H. HALLETT & CO., Portland, Maine.

A GREAT OFFER!! We will during these hard times dispose of 100 Pianos and Organs, new and second-hand of first-class makers including Waters' at lower prices for cash or Installments or to let until paid for than ever before offered. Waters' Grand Square and Upright Pianos and Organs (including their New Souvenir and Boudoir) are the best made. 7 Octave Pianos $150. 7 1-3 do $160 not used a year. "2" Stop Organs $50. 4 Stops $58. 7 Stops $68. 8 Stops $75. 10 Stops $88. 12 Stops $100 cash, not used a year, in perfect order and warranted. Illustrated Catalogues Mailed. A liberal discount to Teachers, Ministers, Churches, etc. Sheet music at half price. Horace Waters & Sons Manufacturers, and Dealers, 40 East 14th St. Union Square, New York.

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THE BLACK HILLS, by H. N. Maguire, who has spent 12 years in this region. Latest accounts of Gold and Silver prospects Agricultural and Grazing resources, Climate, Hunting, Fishing, Indians, and Settlers' adventures with them, Mining and Wild Western Life, the Waterfalls, Boiling Geysers, noble Scenery, immense Gorges, etc. With 27 fine illustrations, and new map. Price ONLY 10 CENTS. Sold by all News Dealers, or sent post-paid for 12 cents by Donnelly, Loyd & Co., Publishers, Chicago, Ill.

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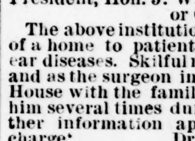

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No 66, North Charles St., Baltimore.

Incorporated April 9, 1869.

President, Hon. J. W. Dobbin, Judge Superior Court.

The above institution offers all the comforts of a home to patients suffering with eye or ear diseases. Skilful nurses are in attendance, and as the surgeon in charge resides in the House with the family, patients are seen by him several times during the day. For further information apply to the surgeon in charge DR. GEORGE REULING

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Bills, Bonds, and Postage Stamps WANTED. $10 for rarest bills, $9 for rarest stamps. It will pay to send immediately. Other C. S. curiosities, etc. AMerican Stamp Co., Box 045, New York.

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GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT during which will take place the

Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing,

At New Orleans, Tuesday, June 5.

Under the personal supervision and management of

Gen. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

CAPITAL PRIZE, 100,000.

☞ NOTICE—Tickets are Ten Dollars Only. Halves, $5. Quarters, $2.50. Eighths, $1.25.

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1 GRAND PRIZE	of 50,000	50,000
1 GRAND PRIZE	of 20,000	20,000
2 LARGE PRIZES	of 10,000	20,000
4 LARGE PRIZES	of 5,000	20,000
20 PRIZES	of 1,000	[illegible]
50	" [illegible]	[illegible]
100	" [illegible]	[illegible]
200	" [illegible]	[illegible]
600	" [illegible]	[illegible]
10000	" 10	100,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

100 Approximation Prizes	of $200	$20,000
100 " "	100	10,000
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A CERTAIN AND SPEEDY CURE FOR SCROFULA.

Facts are Stubborn Things.

A FEW PROOFS THAT MRS. J. A. PERSON FRANKLINTON, N. C., POSSESSES AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR SCROFULA IN ITS WORST FORMS.

The following is from the Raleigh NEWS and was a voluntary insertion and not an advertisement:

"Years ago an old Indian left a receipt for curing Scrofula with Mrs. Person's father. Mrs. Person lives at Franklinton, or in that section. A child was born to Mrs. Person and it had the scrofula. The doctors gave it up to die. She thought of that receipt, that was now old and musty, and hid away in an upstairs drawer. She concluded if the child was bound to die, it wouldn't hurt to follow that receipt. She went out and gathered the herb, got the whisky, and did as directed to the child. Her child now lives, well and hearty. More than this. Only a few months since a South Carolinian, whose name has slipped us, was suffering with some scrofulous affection on the heel. He had been to the Hot Springs in Arkansas, and from there he went to Kittrell Springs. Nothing did him any good. At Kittrells they told him of Mrs. Person's receipt, and Dr. —— wrote to Mrs Person if she cured that South Carolinian, her receipt was worth money. And the South Carolinian sent her word if she cured him he would give her five hundred dollars. She sent him directions what to do, and added if they cured him she could send her twenty-five dollars, she would not ask five hundred. The South Carolinian went home and shortly afterward sent Mrs. Person a check for twenty-five dollars, and wrote her the most grateful letter he knew how. Bless those old Indians! We would like to have one for a near neighbor."

THREE CHILDREN IN ONE FAMILY PERFECTLY CURED.

CASTALIA, N. C., Feb 20th, 1875.

Mrs. Joe Person:

DEAR MADAME:—Your letter has been received and on account of being absent from home for a week or two, have not had the opportunity to answer it. I certainly will take great pleasure in doing all that is in my power towards getting you patients for treatment of scrofula. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to you for curing my three children, took medicine from my family physician for about two years, with scarcely any benefit. I tried your remedy and in less than three weeks they were all perfectly cured, and have never shown any sign of breaking out again. I feel very thankful to you: I can safely say that I believe your remedy to be a certain cure for Scrofula. If I can ever be of any service to you in any way, I want you to be sure to call on me.

Yours truly,
W. H. ARRINGTON.

"IT WILL CURE YOU IF YOU GIVE IT A FAIR TEST."

It gives me much pleasure to be able to state that I have derived an effectual cure of Scrofula from the use of Mrs. Joe Person's Remedy for that disease. I had suffered from scrofula for more than three years, and had despaired of ever getting well. I was treated during that time by three very eminent physicians, without any good result. I then went to the National Surgical Institute, at Atlanta, Ga., and was treated there more than two months, with no better result than my family physicians had met with. After I returned from the Institute, I was persuaded to try Mrs. Person's Remedy, and I had not used it more than a week before I discovered its curative and healing properties. My sores soon began to heal, and the color of my skin changed as fast as the sores healed. I had not thought of ever getting well again, but my hopes increased, my low-spiritedness fled before the Remedy and I am now enjoying splendid health, and am in good spirits. The remedy is mild as a purgative, and a strong tonic, it will heal the most stubborn sore in three weeks if taken regularly. It is my opinion that it should be taken sometime after the sore is healed to remove the cause of its effects. It should be taken regularly by all means, for I have sometimes neglected it, from the pressure of business, and in all cases found that the cure already made would commence to retrograde, and for this alone it should be taken regularly until an effectual cure is completed. Nothing should prevent regularity in the use of the remedy, and it should be taken at the proper time. I would recommend to all who are suffering from Scrofula to try it. It will surely cure you if you give it a fair test. I speak from experience, and not from hear-say. I am a grateful recipient of a cure from the use of it, and I am under many and lasting obligations to Mrs Person for the great relief I have obtained from its use. Sufferers try it and be cured is my advice.

I am, Respectfully,
JAMES MORRIS.
Kittrells, N. C., Feb. 17th, 1876.

FRANKLIN, [illegible]

This is to certify I [illegible] acquainted with Mrs. Joe Person, and from the facts before me of the remarkable cures she has made of Scrofula, I believe her medicine will do all she claims for it. And I take pleasure in recommending it to all persons suffering with Scrofula. This the 28th day of February, 1876.

J. T. WELLONS,
A Minister of the Christian Church.

The statements mentioned in the pieces above in regard to the curative power of the remedy in my possession substantially correct. I have been trying it with invariable success for the last ten years and I do not hesitate to pronounce it an infallible, speedy and permanent cure for Scrofula in its worst forms, no matter of how long standing the disease, nor whether hereditary or contracted, and that regardless of the age of the patient.

Persons desiring treatment will make an engagement before coming, as I am only prepared to accommodate a limited number at one time.

For further information apply with stamp enclosed to

MRS. JOE PERSON,
Franklinton, Franklin Co., N. C.

☞ Other certificates will be shown applicants. may 15 '77-w.

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